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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 20. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1864. { NO. 19.

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16-4t*

[illegible] Market and [illegible] the Carolina Hotel. [illegible]

[illegible] on Monday, [illegible] Tuition [illegible] $2 per week— [illegible] N. C., three [illegible] one-half of the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] we publish our telegraphic news [illegible] that is- [illegible] have passed over [illegible] How it [illegible] we trust that it [illegible] become a re- [illegible] dispensed with

[illegible] the merits of the [illegible] very little to say [illegible] thing we might say [illegible] Like other [illegible] and perhaps [illegible] wrong on [illegible] the ope- [illegible] own knowledge. [illegible] required to work ex- [illegible] We learn [illegible] the Company has returned to [illegible] independent [illegible] Company re- [illegible] the opera- [illegible]

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[illegible] flourish [illegible] the number that [illegible] resolved [illegible] private house is en- [illegible] the owner, instead of being [illegible] morning's work, is [illegible] what charge he may hav- [illegible] the intruder.

[illegible] that we can find plenty [illegible] own people for whatever [illegible] individual charity, [illegible] to give for known [illegible] it passes through [illegible] to our people.

[illegible] highly respectable [illegible] to get them out of [illegible] shall be returned on [illegible] which we have seldom [illegible] We beg all [illegible] from our office and our private [illegible] against all unknown [illegible] others.

[illegible] years' men, whose time [illegible] nor yet in bat- [illegible] They come in divisions [illegible] Army of Tennessee has struck the [illegible] The sound will be prolonged, and each [illegible] more significant than the report of a vic- [illegible] though won, may again be lost, but [illegible] the great heart of the people and of the army beats [illegible] the right place the cause cannot be lost, and must [illegible] prevail.

For the Journal.

CAMP 20TH N. C. REGIMENT, }
Near Clark's Mountain, Va., Jan. 21, 1864. }

MESSRS. EDITORS: Since my last communication the 20th has moved camp from Morton's Ford to this place, where we are in winter quarters, and as comfortable as the case will admit. The weather is intensely cold, though not so severe as at this time last year. We have had three snows, or rather it has snowed three times, for in winter the ground here is scarcely ever clear of snow.

Furloughs are being granted for 18 days, at the rate of sixteen enlisted men and one officer from our regiment at one time, and all officers are required to leave two other officers for duty with their companies: thus you see that where there is but one officer to a Company—as is frequently the case—the order amounts to a prohibition. There is, however, this exception, that in cases of great emergency officers are allowed necessary leave of absence upon application and certificate of the facts. The authorities refuse to order elections to fill vacancies for reasons to me unknown, and which I do not question.

We are experiencing our due share of the hard times, now common to the whole country, caused by the depreciation of the currency and the scarcity of provisions. Anxiety for the welfare of families at home causes some dissatisfaction, though scarcely a murmur is heard. Since we have been in winter quarters, our sutler's keep a pretty good supply, though not equal to the demand; sutler shops, however, are but a small source of satisfaction to our private soldiers, whose families are, in eight cases out of ten, in need of every cent of the poor pittance allowed them.

The troops are in good health. The utmost harmony and good order prevails. There has not been a hard word or thought between two officers of the 20th since I have been with it.

Yours, &c.,
D. H. B., C Company G

A REVIEW OF THE WAR.

The Campaign on the Peninsula—The Advance on Richmond—Why it Failed—Full History of Military operations in Virginia—Report of McClellan of his Campaigns—A Curious Letter, etc.

The Washington correspondent of the New York "Commercial Advertiser" has been permitted to see the advance sheets of the report of Gen. McClellan of the campaigns on the Peninsula and in Maryland, (now in process of being printed,) covering the most stirring and memorable period of the war. This correspondent has given an abstract and analysis of the report in advance of its publication which is highly interesting. The report is dated New York, August 4, 1863. It begins with an allusion to the results of the victories in Western Virginia, and then goes on to recite the arrival of Gen. McClellan at Washington after Bull Run; the organization of the army of the Potomac; the grand plan laid out for the general campaign of 1861-'62 the final invasion of Virginia in 1862; the Peninsula movement; the seven days battles; and the Maryland campaign of September, 1862. Starting from the 1st of November, the time when Gen. McClellan was given the chief command of the United States, the report says:

General McClellan at length began active operations. The theatre of the war had now extended about the whole circumference of the South, and it became necessary, as well as practicable, to plan a large and sweeping combination of active military operations. An organization of New England troops for occupying the coast line of the South on the middle Atlantic, which had been selected by General McClellan in September, 1861 took shape in January, 1862, as an expedition under General Burnside, designed to facilitate movements of the main body in Eastern Virginia by an occupation of the coast line of North Carolina. General Burnside being ordered, when he should have seized Newbern, to occupy and destroy the Weldon and Wilmington Rail Road as far west as Goldsboro', and, should circumstances favor, to rush as far as Raleigh, Wilmington being, however, his ultimate objective point. "Caution about proclamation" was recommended, the General being urged "to say as little as possible about politics or the negro," and to state merely "that the true issue for which we are fighting is the preservation of the Union, and upholding the laws of the General Government." At the same time letters were sent to General Halleck (appointed to the command of the Department of the Missouri), to General Buell (in command of the Department of the Ohio), to General Sherman (commanding in South Carolina and Georgia) and to General Butler (commanding the Department of the Gulf). General Halleck was charged with the duty of "reducing chaos to order in his department;" in respect to military operations, he was ordered to hold the State by fortified posts, and concentrate his forces on the Mississippi. General Buell was instructed as to the vast importance of the military occupation of Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee. In Kentucky itself he was advised "the conduct of our political affairs is, perhaps, more important than that of our military operations," and he was urged to bear in mind "that we shall most readily suppress this rebellion and restore the authority of the government by religiously respecting the constitutional rights of all." In accordance "with the feelings and opinion of the President," General McClellan requested General Buell to assure "the people of Kentucky that their domestic institutions will in no manner be interfered with," and "to allow nothing but the dictates of military necessity," to cause him to "depart from the spirit of his instructions." In respect to Tennessee, Gen. Buell was ordered to throw the mass of his troops, "by rapid marches, by Cumberland or Walker's Gap, on Knoxville, in order to occupy the railroad at that point," and "cut the communication between Eastern Virginia and the Mississippi." Gen. Buell was further counseled to avoid "widening the breach existing between us and the rebels" by "causeless arrests and persecutions of individuals." "I have always found," adds Gen. McClellan, "that it is the tendency of subordinates to make vexatious arrests on mere suspicion. Gen. Sherman was advised that the favorable moment for a *coup de main* against Savannah had been lost, and that the best course before him would be "to isolate and reduce Fort Pulaski." But the "reduction of Charleston and its defences" was held up as the great moral advantage he sought for, and this was stated to be an object for which General McClellan was actively maturing his combinations. Gen. Butler was instructed as to the obstacles to be encountered in reducing New Orleans, and was ordered, as soon as possible after the fall of that city, to seize all the approaches leading to it from the east, and particularly "Jackson, in Mississippi," with an ultimate view as well to the capture of Mobile as to the opening of the Mississippi. The instructions thus issued to the generals named comprehend the entire scope of the plans of General McClellan, of which plans the movement of the army of the Potomac, under his own orders, was the central feature. It was considered by him necessary to the success of these plans that they should be carried out simultaneously, or as nearly so as possible, and the advance of the Potomac army upon Richmond by the lower Rappahannock was kept in hand by him, to be delivered as the decisive blow in conjunction with all the rest of the general movement. Passing over General McClellan's full and elaborate account of the consultations and operations which preceded the advance to Manassas, March 9, 1862 we find that this advance was intended by him merely to occupy the troops during the preparations for the Peninsula campaign, then fully decided upon. The enemy's force at Manassas was estimated at 115,000, with five hundred field guns and three hundred siege guns. Gen. McClellan reached the Peninsula with 85,000 effectives early in April. He gives his reason for not assaulting the works at Yorktown, describes the battle of Williamsburg, and recites the advance to Richmond. The seige of that city is narrated at length, and the "change of base," with its attendant battles at Mechanicsville, fought July 1st, 1862. "This closed," says Gen. McClellan, "the hard fighting which had continued from the afternoon of the 26th June, in a series of engagements wholly unparalleled on this continent for determination and slaughter on both sides." July 4th the General telegraphed to the President that he occupied, at Harrison's bar, positions "which could be carried only by overwhelming numbers." "The spirit of the army," he added, "is excellent; stragglers are finding their regiments, and the soldiers exhibit the best results of discipline." He sums up the results of the brief but fierce campaign: "I cannot now approximate to any statement of our losses; but we were unable by their utmost efforts to drive us from the field. * * * We have lost no guns except twenty five on the field of battle, twenty one of which were lost by the giving way of McCall's division, under the onset of superior numbers. When all the circumstances of the case are known, it will be acknowledged by all competent judges that the movement just completed by our army is unparalleled in the annals of war. Under the most difficult circumstances we have preserved our trains, our guns, our material, and above all our honor." To this the President replied: "Be assured the heroism and skill of yourself, officers and men is, and forever will be appreciated. If you can hold your present position we shall have the enemy yet." On the 17th Gen. McClellan telegraphed: "If not attacked to-day I shall laugh at them. Flag Officer Goldsborough is confident he can keep open my communication by the James." Expecting an attack, he says, as a necessity to the enemy and feeling the critical nature of the position, Gen. McClellan, on the same day, addressed to the President the following letter:

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., }
Monday, July 7, 1862. }

MR. PRESIDENT: You have been fully informed that the rebel army is in our front, with the purpose of overwhelming us by attacking our positions or reducing us by blocking our river communications. I cannot but regard our condition as critical, and I earnestly desire in view of possible contingencies, to lay before your Excellency, for your private consideration, my general views concerning the existing state of the rebellion, although they do not strictly relate to the situation of the army, or strictly come within the scope of my official duties. These views amount to convictions and are deeply impressed upon mind and heart. Our cause must never be abandoned; it is the cause of free institutions and self-government. The Constitution and Union must be preserved, whatever may be the cost in time, treasure and blood. If secession is successful, other dissolutions are clearly to be seen in the future.—Let neither military disaster, political faction, nor foreign war shake our settled purpose to enforce the equal operation of the laws of the United States upon the people of every State. The time has come when the Government must determine upon a civil and military policy covering the whole ground of our national trouble. The responsibility of determining declaring and supporting such civil and military policy, and of directing the whole course of national affairs in regard to the rebellion, must now be assumed and exercised by you, or our cause will be lost.—The Constitution gives you power sufficient even for the present terrible exigency. This rebellion has assumed the character of war; as such it should be regarded, and it should be conducted upon the highest principles known to christian civilization. It should not be a war looking to the subjugation of the people of any State in any event.—It should not be at all a war upon population, but against armed forces and political organization. Neither confiscation of property, political executions of persons, territorial organizations of States, or forcible abolition of slavery, should be contemplated for a moment. In prosecuting the war all private property and unarmed persons should be strictly protected subject only to the necessity of military operations. All private property taken for military use should be paid or receipted for; pillage and waste should be treated as high crimes; all unnecessary trespass sternly prohibited, offensive demeanor by the military toward citizens promptly rebuked. Military arrests should not be tolerated except in places where active hostilities exist, and oaths, not required by enactments constitutionally made, should be neither demanded nor received. Military government should be confined to the preservation of public order and the protection of political rights.

* * * * * *

Military power should not be allowed to interfere with the relations of servitude, either by supporting or impairing the authority of the master, except for repressing disorder as in other cases. Slaves contraband under the act of Congress, seeking military protection should receive it. The right of the Government to appropriate permanently to its own service claims of slave labor should be asserted, and the right of the owner to compensation therefor, should be recognized. This principle might be extended upon grounds of military necessity and security to all the slaves within a particular State, working manumission in such state; and in thus Missouri, perhaps in Western Virginia also, and possibly even in Maryland the expediency of such a measure is only a question of time. A system of policy thus constitutional and conservative, and pervaded by the influences of Christianity and freedom would receive the support of almost all truly loyal men, would deeply impress the rebel masses and all foreign nations, and it might be humbly hoped, that it would commend itself to the favor of the Almighty. Unless the principles governing the future conduct of our struggle shall be made known and approved, the efforts to obtain requisite forces will be almost hopeless. A declaration of radical views, especially upon slavery, will rapidly disintegrate our present armies.

[Signed] GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

Early in August the army was ordered to Aquia. The condition of affairs at Washington during the campaign of Pope is graphically described. September the 2nd the President directed Gen. McClellan to take command of his own and Gen. Pope's army, and find the enemy. On the 17th of September Antietam was fought, South Mountain and Crampton's Gap having been already won by us. Not a single gun or colour was lost by us in these battles and our total loss in men at Antietam is stated by General McClellan at 12,469. The advance into Virginia after Antietam is related with an account of the causes by which that advance was delayed. On the night of November the 7th General McClellan was relieved and the command transferred to Gen. Burnside. General McClellan thus describes his own report:

* * * * *

Instead of reporting a victorious campaign, it has been my duty to relate the heroism of a reduced army, sent upon an expedition into an enemy's country there to abandon one and to organize another new plan of campaign which might and would have been successful if supported with appreciation of its necessities but which failed because of the repeated failure of promised support at the most critical, and, it proved, the most fatal moments.—That heroism surpasses ordinary description. Its illustration must be left for the pen of the historian in times of calm reflection when the nation shall be looking back to the past from the midst of peaceful days. For me now it is sufficient to say that my comrades were victors every field save one, and there the endurance of a single corps accomplished the object of its fighting, and by securing to the army its transit to the James river, left to the enemy a ruinous and barren victory.

The Crisis.

Dr. Elliott, the patriotic Bishop of Georgia, in a late sermon preached in Savannah, exhibits the alternative before us, in a few sentences pregnant with all the fire of a prophet and patriot. These are indeed, words that burn:

Forward, my hearers, with our shields located and our trust in God, is our only movement now. It is too late even to go backward. We might have gone backward a year ago, when our army were victoriously thundering at the gates of Washington, and were keeping at successful bay the Hessians of the West, had we been content to bear humiliation for ourselves and degradation for our children.

But that is no longer left us. It is now victory or unconditional submission; submission not to the conservative and Christian people of the North, but to a party of infidel fanatics, with an army of needy and greasy soldiers at their backs. Who shall be able to restrain them in their hour of victory? When that hour approaches, when the danger shall seem to be over, and the spoils ready to be divided, every outlaw will rush to fill their ranks, every adventurer will rush to swell their legions, and they will sweep down upon the South as the hosts of the Attila upon the fertile fields of Italy. And shall you find in defeat that mercy which you did not in victory?

You may slumber now, but you will awake to a fearful reality. You may lie upon your beds of ease, and dream that when it is all over you will be welcomed back to all the privileges and immunities of gracy citizens, but how terrible will be your disappointment!—You will have an ignoble home overrun by hordes of insolent slaves and rapacious soldiers. You will wear the badge of a conquered race. Pariahs among your fellow creatures, yourselves degraded, your delicate wives and gentle children thrust down to menial service, insulted, perhaps dishonored.

Think you that the victorious hordes, made up in the large part of the sweepings of Europe, leave you anything? As well might the lamb expect mercy from the wolf. Power which is checked and fettered by a doubtful contest is very different from power victorious, triumphant and irresponsible. The friends whom you have known and loved at the South, who have sympathized with you in your trials, and to whom you might have looked for comfort and protection, will have enough to do then to take care of themselves. The Surge have to sweep over us will carry them away in its refluent tide.

Oh! for the tongue of a prophet, to paint for you what is before you, unless you repent and turn to the Lord, and realize that "His hand is upon all them for good that seek him." The language of Scripture is alone adequate to describe it: "The earth mourneth and languisheth; Lebanon is ashamed and hewn down; Sharon is like a wilderness. They that did feed delicately are desolate in the streets; they that were brought up in scarlet embrace dunghills. They ravished the women of Zion and the maids in the cities of Judah.—They took the young men to grind. The joy of our heart is ceased; our dance is turned into mourning.—The crown is fallen from our head; woe unto us that have sined!"

AWFUL DISASTER IN CHILI—CATHEDRAL DESTROYED BY FIRE—TWO THOUSAND WOMEN BURNT TO DEATH.

An awful disaster occurred in Santiago, the capital of Chili, on the 8th of December. The Immaculate Conception was being celebrated in the church of the Jesuits. It was about 7 o'clock in the evening and the crescent of light (gas) that formed the pedestal for the Virgin Mary fired the wood upon which it rested, and the flames sprung wildly over the building. There were ten thousand persons in the church. The suddenness of the fire was awful. The dense mass of women frightened out of their senses, numbers fainting, and all entangled by their long swelling dresses, rushed as those who knew that death was at their heels, to the one door, which soon became chocked up. Fire was everywhere Streaming along the wooden ceiling it flung the camphene lamps hung in rows there, among the struggling women.

In a moment the gorgeous church was a sea of flame. Michael Angelo's fearful picture of hell was there but exceeded. Help was all but impossible. A Hercules might have strained his strength in vain to pull one from the serried mass of frenzied wretches who piled one above another as they climbed over to reach the air, wildly fastening the grip of death upon any one escaping, in order that they might be dragged out with them. Women seized in the embrace of the flames were seen to undergo a transformation as though by an optical delusion—first dazzling bright, then horribly lean and shrunk up, then black statues rigidly fixed in a writhing attitude. The fire, imprisoned by the immense thickness of the walls, had devoured everything combustible by ten o'clock, and then, defying the sickening stench, people came to look for their lost ones. The silence, after the piercing screams of the burning were hushed in death, was horrible. It was the silence of the grave, unbroken by the bitter wail or fainting cry. *Over two thousand souls* had leaped through that ordeal of fire to the judgment seat of God.

The writer, referring to the fire, handles the clergy in the most severe manner, and says the populace of Santiago are filled with indescribable indignation at the monstrous conduct of the priests, holding them guilty of the death of all these victims, and particularly the mountebank Ugarte, the inventor of the "Virgins' Post Office" imposture, which required a countless number of lights, pasteboard scenery, &c.

When the fire broke out they blocked up the door of the sacristy, to devote themselves more undisturbedly to saving their "gimcracks." They saved a gilt image, some wooden saints, chalices, and a great deal of sacred matting. After saving their trash they fled away, except one priest, who favored the agonized victims with his absolution.

More than 500 persons of the highest caste perished, the greater part young girls between fifteen and twenty years of age. One mother perished with her five daughters. Two thirds of the victims were servants. Several houses have been noticed by the police as empty, because all their inmates have perished.

The latest information is that 1,700 bodies have been recognized. Three thousand at least were in the building, and it is not yet known how many have escaped.

The Prisoners of the North.

It is interesting to the friends of Confederates in prison at the North, to know where the prisoners are located, and with what degree of humanity their inmates are treated. A returned prisoner who has tried them all writes the following description of their accommodations:

Fort McHenry is situated on a peninsula in Baltimore city harbor, exposed to the bleak winds that blows from the Chesapeake Bay. It is very uncomfortable in every way. The officers are quartered in tolerably good buildings, but the privates of our army suffer terribly. There is generally some three or four hundred of our men here. It is, however, but a depot for Johnson's Island and Point Lookout, and they are not allowed to accumulate. Here, however, some eighty surgeons, left at Gettysburg by Gen. Lee, were confined for five months in the hay loft of a stable.

Point Lookout is in the Chesapeake Bay, just where the Potomac river empties into that stream. The quarters here are safeguards against cold and tempest, but the other accommodations are scant and meagre. The food is bad, but this is not the fault of the United States Government—it is the fault of the sergeants, &c.—They speculate upon the rations. The small pox had appeared here, and there were quite a number of cases

David Island near New York, was a very good place for our wounded. The Samaritans of New York obtaining provisions, furnished our men with food, clothing and money, in great profusion. It is a singular fact that the further a man goes North the better he is treated. It is explained, however, in the fact, that what is criminal in a lady of Baltimore is simply an act of charity in a lady of New York. Our men at David Island, I can assure their friends, were treated as kindly as if they were at home.

Johnson's Island has already been fully described by other writers. It is situated in Sandusky Bay, and is used exclusively for our officers. They make themselves as comfortable and as happy as possible. They have their dramatic societies, etc. A number of our officers are, however, in ball and chain, and many of them have over their heads sentences of death and endless imprisonment. The quarters are most comfortable, and there is no danger of any one suffering with the cold.

West Hospital Building, Baltimore City, is in the Union block, and it is the worst place a Confederate could be carried. He, if wounded, is carried to a comfortable bed; but at its head is a picture of McClellan whipping Lee before Richmond, and over him hangs the confounded Stars and Stripes. Hail Columbia is his breakfast, and Yankee Doodle sounds in his ear the balance of the day. Everything is most loyal The very bricks he treads upon are red, white and blue, and the whole concern is presided over by the pinions of the American eagle. This nonsense may be unappreciated by those who have not been there. I will leave those who have been there to explain. Dr. Rex, the surgeon in charge while I was there, was a strict officer—he obeyed to the letter the order of his master, Schenck. The Confederate Government has outlawed Butler, pronouncing him unfit to be on earth. Those who have been under him, pronounce Schenck to be unfit for hell.

Besides those above named there are numerous prisons in which our prisoners are confined. The bastile, Fort Warren; the chateau d'If, Fort Lafayette; the castle d'Vincennes, Baltimore jail; all of which are filled with Confederate soldiers and sympathizers. You have not seen into any of these prisons, but you have seen our prison Libby, at Richmond. It is a palace, alongside of any that I mentioned, and after five months spent in the prisons of the North, on a visit to Libby I said, "Oh, that my lot was cast in such pleasant places."

From the Richmond Whig.

Good News from our Armies.

Lee's army, though not so large as it ought to be, is in fine plight. It is large enough, too, to send Meade on a begging for more men. Food is yet ample, clothing abundant, shoes plentiful enough, and the spirits of the men all that could be wished. Whoever has the blues, the hippo, the megrims or the hysterics, need only go to Lee's army to be cured instantly. All who have been to that army agree that a visit there is an infallible remedy for despondency. Officers who come to Richmond make haste to get back to the Rapidan.—They declare that the croaking and gloom of the city demoralize them.

Judging from what it has done of late, and is still doing, Longstreet's army is also in fine condition. Some of the men have suffered severely for the want of blankets and shoes, but the people and the Government have come to their relief, and complaints ceased. Any way, naked or not, Longstreet's men are plucky and strong enough to drive the enemy to within four miles of Knoxville, as the reader will see by referring to the column of telegrams:

With regard to General Johnston's army, we have the following assurances from the Atlanta *Confederacy*:

Every indication which reaches us from the army is cheering. It is not so much that the troops are comparatively comfortable in their rude huts, nor yet that a single, universal sentiment of confidence exists in favor of Gen. Johnston. The chief feature that arrests our attention and our pleasure is that the troops are re-enlisting. The noble example was set by the Tennesseeans. These poor exiles have held meetings among themselves, and have resolved never to go home except with muskets upon their shoulders. The Kentuckians followed suit, and the whole army is now readily subscribing to a new term of service. With the new levies which shall be poured in after the first of February, we shall be able to meet and repel Grant's advance in the spring. The cry in the rear will put his shoulder to the wheel, and contribute whatever he can to the proper equipment of the army, especially in the way of blankets, there would be no more suffering. We confess, frankly, that the apparent apathy of the country had excited some grave misgivings within our hearts, after the retreat from Missionary Ridge, but the heroism of the soldiers restores us to a perfect faith, and we now look upon the advent of hostilities with sanguine spirits. There is no use mincing words about it—we must defeat the next forward movement, preserve Georgia from invasion, and save the Confederacy. With this result, the coming elections in the North will go against Lincoln. Another party introduced to power, and then comes negotiation. With negotiation comes peace.

Spirit of the Army.

We present below a preamble and resolutions adopted by the One Hundred and Fifty-Fourth Tennessee Regiment, Colonel M. Magevney, in their camp at Dalton, Georgia. They compose a noble illustration of the spirit of our soldiers:

Whereas, the present exigencies of the service render it extremely precarious to hazard its defence by the withdrawal of its old troops from the army at the expiration of their term of service; and whereas Congress, in view of these facts, is now maturing legislation for the retention of the old organizations in the field; and whereas, in our opinion, to give up fighting now by the old troops would be a concession on their part that the cause is hopeless; and whereas we, the members of the One Hundred and Fifty-Fourth Tennessee Volunteers, (the senior organization of Tennessee) believe the struggle in which we are engaged to be a holy and sacred one, in which it is the bounden duty of every true man to take part, and continue in, until freedom is won; therefore,

Resolved, That though we believe the intention at our re-enlistment in May, 1862, would, if executed, expire our term of service on the 14th of May next, we are determined not to abandon the field until the last of the vandal invaders are driven from our soil, or we are compelled to substitute for liberty an honorable abode in soldiers' graves.

Resolved, That we are prepared to concur in any legislation that Congress may devise for the better organization of the military establishment of the country, to the end that the result of the contest may be in no doubt.

Resolved, That we think justice to the old troops requires that their old organizations should be preserved intact, and, if not incompatible with the public interest, we would request that Congress, in framing its legislation, preserve to us our respective organizations, so essential to the preservation of whatever historic character it may have been our fortune to have earned.

Resolved, That the One Hundred and Fifty-Fourth senior regiment of Tennessee Volunteers tender their services to the country as long as its exigencies may need them, and that the Colonel of this regiment communicate to the President and to Congress these resolutions.

Every member of the regiment was present when the resolutions were put and unanimously passed.

The German Heroine—An Exciting Story.

It was in the year 1832, towards the close of November, a slight snow, mingled with sleet, was whirled about by the wind, and pierced through every crevice of a little roadside inn situated between Hornberg and Rottwell, on the frontiers of the duchy of Baden.

Two travelers, driven by the bad weather to the shelter of this hostelry, were forgetting their hunger and weariness in the comforts of a hearty repast of smoked beef. The hissing and roaring of a large stove contrasted agreeably in the travelers' ears with the loud moaning of the north wind without, and disposed them still more to the enjoyment of the good things within.

The inn keeper and his wife had, for their only domestic, a young girl of Baden, whom they had brought up from childhood. Krettel, for such was her name, was a host in herself; housekeeper and maid to mistress, cook in the kitchen, valet-de-chambre to the stray visitants in the one best room, and groom in the stable—the hardy, active, and good-humored German girl fulfilled all the duties usually shared by a large establishment of servants.

Ten o'clock struck, and the travelers having finished their supper, drew nearer to the group which had collected around the stove—Father Hoffkirch, the minister, their host, and some neighbors who entered by chance. The conversation turned on the fearful and murderous events of which the neighboring forest had been the scene, and each one had his own story to tell, surpassing the rest in horror. Father Hoffkirch was among the foremost in terrifying his audience by the recital of different adventures, all more or less tragical. The worthy father had just finished a horrible story of robber *chef d'oeuvre* in its way. The scene of the legend was little more than a gun shot from the inn door, it was a tradition, unfortunately; but an ancient gibbet, which still remained on the identical spot, gave to the narration an air of gloomy verity, which no one dared to question. This place was, in truth, made formidable throughout the province as being, it was said the rendezvous of a troop of banditti, who held there every night their mysterious meetings. All the guests were still under the influence of the terror which the story of Father Hoffkirch had caused, when one of the travelers before mentioned, offered to bet two ducats that no one dared to set off at that moment to the fatal spot, and trace with charcoal a cross on the gibbet. The very idea of such a proposition increased the fear of the company. A long silence was their only reply. Suddenly the young Krettel, was quietly spinning in the corner, rose up and accepted the bet, asking her master's consent at the same time. He and his good wife at first refused, alleging the loneliness of the place, in case of danger; but the fearless damsel persisted, and was at last suffered to depart.

Krettel only requested that the inn door should be left open until her return; and taking a piece of charcoal, to prove on the morrow that she had really visited the spot, she rapidly walked towards the gibbet.—When close beside it, she started, fancying she heard a noise; however, after a moment of hesitation, she stepped forward, ready to take flight at the least danger. The noise was renewed; Krettel listened intently, and the sound of a horse's foot struck upon her ear. Her terror prevented her at first from seeing how near it was to her; but the next moment she perceived that the object of her fear was fastened to the gibbet itself. She took courage, darted forward, and traced the cross. At the same instant the report of a pistol showed her that she had been noticed. By a movement swift as thought, she unloosed the horse, leapt on the saddle, and fled like lightning. She was pursued; but, redoubling her speed, she reached the barn-yard, called out to them to close the gate, and fainted away. When the brave girl recovered, she told her story, and was warmly congratulated on her courage and presence of mind. All admired the horse, which was of striking beauty. A small leathern valise was attached to the saddle; but Father Hoffkirch would not suffer it to be opened, except in the presence of the burgomaster.

On the morrow, which was Sunday, the inn-keeper, his wife and his guests, all set off to the neighboring town, where they intended, after service, to acquaint the burgomaster with their last evening's adventure.—Krettel, left sole guardian of the house, was advised not to admit any one until her master's return. Many a girl would have trembled at being left in such a situation; but this young servant-maid, having watched the party disappear, fearlessly set about her household duties, singing, with a light heart and a clear voice, some pious hymn which her kind mistress had taught her.

An hour had scarcely passed by, when there came a knock at the outer door; it was a traveler on horseback, who asked leave to rest for a little while. Krettel at first refused; but, on the promise of the cavalier that he would only breakfast and depart, she agreed to admit him. The stranger wished himself to take his horse to the stable, and remained a long time examining and admiring the noble steed which had arrived the previous evening in a manner so unexpected.—While breakfasting, he asked many questions about the inn and its owners; inquired whose horse had attracted his attention so much; and, in short, acted so successfully that the poor girl, innocent of all deceit, told him her late adventure, and ended by confessing that she was all alone. She felt immediately a vague sense of having committed some imprudence, for the stranger listened to her with singular attention, and seemed to take a geater interest than curiosity in what she was saying.

The breakfast was prolonged to its utmost length; at last, after a few unimportant questions, the traveler desired the servant girl to bring him a bottle of wine. Krettel rose to obey; but, on reaching the cellar, found that the stranger had followed her, and, turning round, she saw the glitter of a pistol barrel through his vest. Her presence of mind failed her not at this critical moment. When they reached the foot of the steps, she suddenly extinguished the light, and stood up close against the wall; the man, uttering imprecations, advanced a few steps, groping his way. Krettel, profiting by this movement, remounted the steps, agile and noiseless, closed and firmly bolted the door upon the pretended traveler, and then barricaded herself secure in an upper chamber, there to await her master's arrival.

Krettel had not been many minutes ensconced in her retreat when a fresh knocking resounded at the inn door, and she perceived there two ill-looking men, who asked her what had become of a traveler who had been there a short time before. From their description of his appearance, the young girl immediately discovered that the person sought for was the stranger whom she had locked in the cellar; nevertheless, she thought it most prudent to make no admission on the subject.—On her refusing their request to open the door, the two men threatened to scale the wall. The poor girl trembled with fear; her courage was nigh deserting her for she knew they could easily accomplish their project by means of the iron bars fixed to the windows of the lower story. In this perplexity Krettel looked around her, and her eye fell upon a musket which hung from the wall, a relic of her master's younger days. She seized it, and pointing the muzzle out of the window, cried out that she would fire on the first man who attempted to ascend. The two robbers—for such they were—could no longer be doubted—struck dumb at the sight of fire-arms where, expecting no resistance, they had brought no weapons, and confounded by such intrepidity, went away uttering the most fearful menaces, and vowing to return in greater force. In spite of her terror, our heroine remained firm at her post. An hour passed away in this critical position. At last the girl perceived her master and his friends coming in sight, accompanied by the burgomaster and some officers.

The brave Krettel rushed to the door, and her fear amounting almost to despair gave place to the liveliest joy. To the wonder and admiration of all, she related what happened; the burgomaster especially lavished on her the warmest praise for her heroic conduct. The officers went in search of the robber whom Krettel had imprisoned with so much address and presence of mind.—After a sharp resistance, he was bound and secured, and soon after recognized as the chief of a band of robbers who had for some time spread terror over the country. His men, wandering about without a captain, were quickly either taken or dispersed. The burgomaster decided that the horse, and valise, which contained a great number of gold pieces, should be given to young Krettel, whose courage had so powerfully contributed to rid the country of bandits who had infested it for so long a time.

From the Raleigh Confederate.

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—A gentleman from below has furnished us with a handbill copy of the Yankee-Provost Marshal's "Notice," at Washington, which we copy below. It will be seen what tyranny and oppression the citizens of that section are subjected to. And after reading, if there be any one who wishes to be restored to Lincoln's Government, we hope he will be given a "free pass" to Washington without delay. Here is the document:

Notice.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, }
Washington, N. C., Jan 18, 1864. }

The attention of the Provost Marshal has been called to the fact, that many persons are resident within the lines at Washington and under the protection of the United States forces, who have not taken and subscribed to the Oath and Parole required by General Order No. 49, Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

The terms of this order require that NO PERSON can have any protection, favor, passport or privilege, or have any money paid them, who does not take and subscribe to the oath and parole. Notice is therefore given TO ALL PERSONS of the years of discretion, MALE AND FEMALE, that one week's time from this date will be allowed for the purpose of taking the Oath and Parole.

T. J. H. SKINSON,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

Napoleon and Mexico.

The Paris correspondent of the Courier des Etats Unis, M. Gallaudet, in the last letter, gives the following interesting particulars of the reception of Marshal Forey by the Emperor:

"The Marshal had hardly reached Paris when he was authorized to visit Compiegne, where he had an interview with the Emperor. At the close of this interview his Majesty seemed quite anxious and thoughtful. There are two signs by which the Emperor may be known to be anxious. He twists the ends of his long moustache, or slips from one finger to another the two rings which he commonly wears, one of them a present from his mother and the other from his wife.—When these rings are seen flying from one hand to another, and his hands are crossed behind his back, everybody knows that this concentrated and self commanded nature is undergoing one of the greatest agitations of which it is susceptible.

The Emperor dislikes to be watched and have people divine what he is thinking about. Just before the Italian war he said to the Duke of Montebello, 'I am tired this morning; I have a headache.' 'Your Majesty's anxiety is intelligent,' replied the Duke, 'when one thinks how complicated the political situation is.' The Emperor curtly replied, 'I have a headache because I worked till 2 A. M. on my Life of Cæsar.'"

Yankee Lying.

As Heenan was too badly beaten to allow any squabbling over that fact, the Yankees are busy getting up lies to show that there was foul play. The lying is so especially characteristic of the Yankees, that we give an example from the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

Several Americans, who went to Europe to witness the great fight between Heenan and King, have returned and tell, to say the least, a strange story, one, if true, which speaks but poorly for "English fair play." Among these parties returned are Tim Heenan, Con. Fitzgerald, John Goope, and Frank McIntyre. These men corroborate the testimony heretofore published of the unfitness of Heenan's seconds, who failed to claim "time" on one or two stated occasions, when King was unable to "put in an appearance," owing to his weakness from Heenan's blows. Sayers is accused of being under the influence of two frequent libations, showing himself a better *bottle holder* than second. His treatment of the "Boys" was said to be rough and unnatural, grabbing by the head and ears.

Jerry Noon, so Fitzgerald says, while Heenan was lying on the ground, attempted to dislocate his thumb, exclaiming: "He'll have no more need of that hand." The falls given King by Heenan are said to have been terrific, and King's second is accused of catching him once under a heavy fall, which would have probably laid him out. A letter, received by a well known "billiardist" in this city, from England, (and from one who knows what he is writing) says that "Heenan was drugged." He says, also, that four physicians, who attended Heenan after the fight, stand ready to publish their sworn affidavits to the effect that his system was full of chloroform, but Heenan will not permit it.

CONFEDERATE WOMEN AND THE WAR.—As so much has been said of the noble women of the South for the noble part taken in our struggle for independence [all of which we endorse], it may not be amiss to give a glimpse of the reverse of the picture. We copy from a lady correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser and Register*.

The Confederacy is writhing in the throes of mighty agony, yet woman can bow to fashion's shrine and burn the most costly incense. Peace, with drooping wings, hovers in the distance, but, all regardless of woe, our ladies find time for feasting and dancing, for laughing and flirting. As long as they can buy glittering baubles, and throw their treasures into the extortioner's hand, so long will he press his iron heel upon the aching heart of the sunny South. Ladies may rail against the extortion, but they are the support of the extortioner. Without their sinful vanity he could not live.

The daughters of the South are the pride and boast of her chivalry; Heaven forbid that they should make themselves a jest. The examples of the mothers of the revolution stand out in bold relief, a shining light to guide us in the path of truth to the land of peace where flowers of Liberty forever bloom. They speak from the silent shades their warning, lest sinful levity should lead to thy destruction. There are noble hearts among us, whose very throb thrills with patriotic devotion, and whose very breath is a prayer for victory; but how many are joined to their idol pleasure, and forget every noble impulse in bowing at the shrine of vanity.

INCIDENT OF THE "SWAMP ANGEL."—One of the batteries from which Charleston has been shelled is situated in the swamp, and is called by the Yankee soldiers "The Swamp Angel." The following incident of its construction is related by a Morris Island correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

Colonel Serrell, of the New York Engineers, had the charge of the construction of the "Swamp Angel," and being of an energetic constitution himself, and not afraid to enter swamps, you can imagine his surprise when one of his lieutenants, whom he had ordered to take twenty men and enter this swamp, said he "could not do it—the mud was too deep." Colonel Serrell ordered him to try. He did so, and the lieutenant returned with his men covered with mud, and said:

"Colonel, the mud is over my men's heads. I can't do it."

The Colonel insisted and told the lieutenant to make a requisition for anything that was necessary for the passage of the swamp. The lieutenant made his requisition in writing, and on the spot. It was as follows: "I want twenty men eighteen feet long, to cross a swamp fifteen feet deep."

The joke was a good one. It secured, however, not a gibbet to the stature of the lieutenant, but rather his arrest for disrespect to his superior. The battery, however, was built with the aid of whose harrows and sand. Like Jonah's gourd, it sprang up in a night, and Beauregard withered under it in his modern Nineveh, which will be destroyed.

Hermes, the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, says—

The Georgia delegation were much stirred up on Saturday by a telegraph from Gen. Joe Johnston announcing the necessity of putting the State road from Atlanta to Dalton in his possession in order to feed his army. Otherwise he must fall back. An interview with the President was had and it was decided to leave the matter to the good sense of Gov. Brown.

The largest locomotive in the United States, if not the world, has just been built for the Philadelphia and Reading Rail Road Company. It has twelve driving wheels, and weighs more than 100,000 pounds.

Mrs. Seaton, wife of Mr. Seaton of the National Intelligencer, at Washington, died recently at the age of 74.

MARRIED.

On the 6th of Jan 1864, near [illegible], East Florida, Dr. JOHN C[illegible]OK, of Jacksonville, N. C. to [illegible] ISABELLA [illegible] HIGGIN BATHUNE.

At the residence of Mr. Owen Huggins, in the vicinity of Warsaw, Duplin County, on Monday evening, 25th January, 1-64, by the Rev. Mr. K[illegible], Capt. WM. R. P[illegible]VITT, of Goldsboro', to Miss WINNIE C. DOBSON, of Duplin.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1864.

MISSING.

The following copies of our *Weekly Journal* are missing from our files. Any person having them will confer a favor by sending them to us, for which we will pay 50 cents for two copies of each date:

October [illegible] 2 copies.
March [illegible]

THE unhappiest men in the Confederacy are those who have made much money during the war by speculation, and now find the door shut down upon them, so that they cannot get out of the scrape, by going out of the country and leaving those who have not made money to fight out the battle and pay the price of independence or bear the consequences of failure.

The fear of losing vast gains rapidly accumulated bears heavily upon those who have much to lose. He that hath little is less concerned. Like the empty traveller, he can sing in the presence of the spoiler. At any rate he can fix his eyes steadily upon the goal of independence without having his attention constantly diverted by considerations of sordid lucre.

A good many of the substitute men are said to be finding [illegible] which they ooze out into the enemy's [illegible] these are possibly men not born [illegible]. It is a great comfort to know that they [illegible] the frying-pan into the fire. The Yankees will be hard on them as the Confederates [illegible].

[illegible] the action of Congress, the [illegible] army, whether of Tennessee or of Northern Virginia, have taken the matter in their own hands, and are re-organizing for the war.—[illegible] to do, the troops are doing [illegible] will come to pass that our [illegible] thoroughly re organized ma[illegible] skill of veterans, exhibiting [illegible] volunteers.

[illegible] and JOHNSTON's armies are [illegible] by the return of absentees to duty and they will be swelled by the sending forward [illegible] bodied men heretofore detailed [illegible] soldiers or persons over [illegible] discharge.

From Below.

[illegible] have been and are taking [illegible] points on Pamlico Sound, [illegible] it is deemed proper to [illegible] They will all come out in [illegible]

From Newbern.

[illegible] prematurely when we [illegible] in this State have [illegible] Newbern by the Confed[illegible] which was to have com[illegible] until yesterday [illegible] a part of the attacking [illegible] morning and there was [illegible] result has not yet been [illegible] street has it that we [illegible] there is no official [illegible] nothing, except that [illegible] killed. We fear this [illegible] *Journal*, 2d.

[illegible]—We learn that the steam[illegible] for this port, went [illegible] Topsail Inlet, about [illegible] Wilmington. She threw over [illegible] but was discovered by [illegible] made their escape. The [illegible] by the enemy. [illegible] the *Wild Dayrell* is [illegible] government account. This [illegible] Who is to blame, if any body, [illegible] not know, we suppose she [illegible] fog prevailing at that [illegible]

[illegible]—A paragraph under [illegible] of Monday, an[illegible] K. MCRAE is to be asso[illegible] the editorial conduct of [illegible] bold and able writer [illegible] the *Confederate* will [illegible] interest and vigor of its [illegible]

[illegible] this morning, through [illegible] contributions, for [illegible]

[illegible] $100 00
[illegible] 100 00

[illegible] matter, chiefly addressed [illegible] to any exiles or refugees [illegible] cut off from any chance [illegible] State. Their homes are [illegible] All have suffered by this [illegible] with them, know not [illegible] this brigade really [illegible] badly. They have [illegible] assistance from their [illegible]

[illegible] as a reason why our citizens [illegible] The New Orleans men, [illegible] liberally, most [illegible] for the relief of [illegible] a proper and meritori[illegible] liberally towards these [illegible] it would be a graceful [illegible] of gratitude which we [illegible] for their liberality to[illegible]

[illegible] with the disposal of the [illegible] it will pass into good [illegible] We are also informed that it [illegible] should be made as soon as possible [illegible] Richmond who have the matter [illegible] we make this appeal now [illegible]

[illegible] dropping of the enemy's shot [illegible] tell upon the lower portion [illegible] Their chief spite, from what [illegible] to have been turned against Broad [illegible] are most apparent in that vicinity [illegible] considerably encumbered with [illegible] knocked out by the enemy's [illegible] will take much time and money to repair [illegible]

The amount of duties on imports collected in the Confederacy [illegible] said to have been about 1,000,-[illegible] we suppose, was mainly collected at Wilmington [illegible] Charleston, a little at Mobile and Brownsville, [illegible] Richmond on goods run through [illegible] the Potomac.

[illegible] writing ink from Messrs [illegible] from the trial we have [illegible] a very good article. It has [illegible] freely from the pen. Of course we cannot yet [illegible] it will retain its color, but we see no reason why it should not do so, as well, at least, as other inks.

IT is reported that General LONGSTREET is again advancing upon Knoxville, and that his arrangements are such that this time he is bound to "fetch it."

ACCIDENT.—Tuesday afternoon the up Mail Train on the Wilmington and Manchester R. R. came in contact with the down mail train a short distance this side of Nicols' depot. Fortunately neither train was running fast. We regret to learn that two white men, soldiers, were badly crushed, as also a colored man. The injured men were on the platform. The engine of the up train was considerably injured.

Cotton and Spirits.

On the 22d of January the Yankee House of Representatives passed a bill imposing a tax of sixty cents per gallon upon all spirits distilled and removed for consumption or sale. This shall be upon the basis of first proof, and shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof.

It is further provided that from and after the passage of this act there shall be paid on all cotton produced or sold, and removed for consumption, a duty of two cents a pound. So we may see that if the Yankees get hold of the cotton regions they will make the staple bear its full share of the cost of our subjugation.

No more Cincinnati whiskey at 20 cents per gallon, nor New England rum at former nominal rates. No great harm in *that*.

WHO ARE THEY?—In the Fortress Monroe correspondence of the New York "Daily News," under the date of January 20th, is the following:

Refugees Arrived.

John F. Drowny and John McIntyre, refugees from Wilmington, N. C., arrived in Norfolk yesterday. The latter claims to be a British subject.

GEN. ROBERT D. JOHNSTON's Brigade of North Carolinians, forming part of the army of Northern Virginia, last week re-enlisted for the war. The brigade is composed of the 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d regiments, all of which have done gallant service on nearly all the battle-fields in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

HER NAME.—Late Northern papers give the name of the gunboat blown up on Shallotte beach as the *Iron Age*.

THE New York *Herald* does not quite credit Admiral LEE's assertion that Wilmington is sealed up. The *Herald* says:—"The dispatches received from Admiral Lee describe Wilmington as now being hermetically closed to blockade runners. If this be so, it is a pity that the Admiral was not sent there sooner. It strikes us, however, that he must refer to what he proposes to do, and not to what he has done; for we have now before us a list of no less than eight blockade runners which arrived at Nassau from Wilmington within a fortnight. They are the Fannie, Syren, Hansa, Alice, Wild Dayrell, Heroine, Pet and Dispatch. If, instead of proposing to run races with his solitary fast steamer, the Eutaw, Secretary Welles had sent her to Wilmington, he might have already effected what Admiral Lee talks of accomplishing."

DARKNESS.—The President of the Charleston Gas Light Company gives notice in the city papers of yesterday that on and after that day all parties must find an illuminating substitute for Gas which they can no longer make owing to the inadequate supply of wood.

At Liverpool an ocean-going ship, called the Formby, 1276 tons, and a steamer of 1400 tons, named the Hope, both built of steel, have been launched from the yard of Messrs. Jones, Quiggin & Co., of that town. This firm have previously launched one or two similarly built vessels for yachting and river purposes; but this is the first instance on record in which steel has been applied to the construction of vessels intended for ocean going purposes.
Exchange Paper.

This is a mistake. The *Banshee*, side-wheel, and another vessel, a propeller, running to this port through the blockade were both *steel* vessels, and both, unfortunately, have been *stolen* by the Yankees.

THE 30th N. C. Regiment has re-enlisted for the war. Also, the 4th and 47th. The following are the resolutions passed by the 30th:

At a meeting of the troops of the 30th N. C. regiment, held at headquarters on the 27th of January, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, An unjust attempt of a radical party in the United States, to subvert and overthrow all constitutional guarantees, and to rob us of our property (honestly obtained), did first force us to withdraw from an alliance no longer binding; and whereas, they did deny us that right, and have attempted to drive us back into a re-union that we detest, by waging a war against us unparalleled in history for its atrocity and vindictiveness of spirit; and, whereas, we have learned through Northern papers that the despot who reigns at Washington has induced large numbers of his present army, by the inducement of large bounties and broad promises, to re-enlist, and is offering extraordinary inducements to citizens of foreign nations as well as of the United States to enlist, to fill the ranks of h's army, thus clearly defining a settled determination to subjugate us at all hazards; now, therefore, we do unanimously resolve,

1st, That, viewing our cause as a just and holy one, we declare ourselves re-enlisted for the war in the struggle for that liberty and independence so dear to every patriotic and honest heart; that our watchword shall be liberty, and we exhort our Congress and the President of the Confederate States to listen to no kind of terms that fall short of our complete and untrammeled Independence.

Resolved, 2d. That we have the most unbounded confidence in our gallant chieftain General Robert E. Lee, and will cheerfully and willingly stand by him, through storm and sunshine, until the prize for which we are contending shall be acknowledged by all nations

THE Steamship *Presto* in trying to run into Charleston harbor, day before yesterday, or the night preceding, got ashore on Sullivan's Island. She had a large amount of freight on government account, which will probably be saved. It is thought that the ship will prove a complete wreck. She was on her second trip, her first having been made to this port. She was a new vessel and very fast.

BEAUTIES OF THE TELEGRAPH.—The telegraph brings us news of the conviction of FORDE, who shot DIXON, former Clerk of the House of Representatives. This is rather behind the mails. Cannot the agents either bestir themselves or at least spare us the expense of the transmission of what is *not* news?

THE *Washington Star* says that ISAAC LEHMAN who claims to be a refugee from Wilmington, N. C., was taken from the Leonardstown stage, on the 17th January, while on his way to Washington, and committed to the Old Capitol Prison. He had seven hundred dollars in gold, four hundred in State money, and two gold watches.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors of the Journal: It is a shame that our authorities do not take some steps to have our market provided with fresh beef for our population. It is a well known fact that blockade-runners take all our beef, leaving our citizens to go without. You will ask how this is to be remedied. I will tell you: Allow no steamer to have our fresh provisions if he does not give the same amount of salt provisions to our town authorities in return, to be distributed to the poor. Fresh beef costs 25 cents in specie at Nassau—equal to $5 50 Confederate money, and they pay only $1 50 Confederate money for it here; therefore it is that these numerous ships, with crews of some fifty each, come here to eat up our fresh beef and bring hardly enough salt provisions to last them on their sea voyages, depending altogether on eating us out here, both in fresh beef and fresh bread. L.

[We would refer our correspondent to the circular published yesterday by General WHITING. We think it will fully meet the requirements of the case.—JOURNAL.]

Free Negroes.

We see that Mr. ORR, of S. C., has introduced the following bill in the Senate:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all male free persons of color between the ages of eighteen and fifty years are hereby declared to be in the military service of the Confederate States for the war and shall be employed as laborers, nurses, and in such other employments as the Secretary of War by regulations may prescribe.

The Yankees on the Chowan.

Thursday last, two Yankee gunboats ascended Chowan river as far as Harrellsvile, in Hertford county. About 300 men landed and marched up into the village, burned several houses and destroyed about 10,000 pounds of government bacon which had most imprudently been allowed to remain there. They also robbed many private houses, carried off ten or twelve mules and killed some that they could not get away.—As they were returning to the gunboats, some of our cavalry came upon them, killed several of them and wounded others. Only one of our men was wounded (slightly.)

Harrellsville is about two miles from Chowan river, and about twenty miles below Murfreesboro.

A Scene in a Church.

The Cincinnati papers publish a long account of a scene in a church there, which is amusing, and illustrates some of the peculiarities of Yankee religion. A man of wealth and a leading member of the Park street M. E. church, named Barnitz, had tried to seduce a sister member, named Jacob. Failing in his purpose he invented and circulated numerous slanders respecting her. She brought suit against him, laying her damages at $10 000. The way the church tried to screen him, and his persistency in repeating the slander are told in detail. Let us, however, give the denouement, which is as follows:

The satisfaction and justice which Miss Jacob expected to receive in the court of law being so slow, she at once decided to take the law in her hands, and in as public a manner as Mr. Barnitz had traduced her name she proposed to summarily deal with him. Accordingly, on Thursday Miss Jacob went to a saddlery establishment on Main street and purchased a cowhide, the proprietor suggesting to her "not to whip children with that cowhide." She replied, "No, sir; it is to be used on big ones." On her way home she purchased a quarter of a pound of Cayanne pepper. Without imparting to any one her purpose, she got up on Sunday morning as usual, took her breakfast, and then dressed for church.

She arrived at the chapel before the services were commenced, and took a seat immediately opposite to the one occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Barnitz. Mr. Barnitz, who is the leader of the singing in the church, observed Miss Jacob take a seat opposite to him, and eye him closely. His eyes dropped, and he immediately appeared agitated. He did not sing, the task being assigned to brother Hidden. When the second hymn was being sung all the congregation were on their feet except Mr. Barnitz and Miss Jacob They two only remained seated. The first one to kneel was Barnitz, covering his face with both hands. As soon as the Rev. Mr. Hitchcock had commenced his prayer, Miss Jacob deliberately pulled the gloves from her hands, and then untying the whip which was under her cloak, drew it out, and walking over to where Barnitz was kneeling, dealt five or six heavy blows across his head, face and hands, each stroke sounding distinctly in every part of the house.

The minister ceased prayer, the congregation rose to their feet, and Barnitz, still on his knees, raised up and seizing the cowhide, wrenched it from her hand, and attempted to strike her, but was prevented by a Mr. Cunning, who grappled his arm. Miss Jacob then seized him by the hair of the head with her left hand, and with her right washed his face all over with Cayenne pepper, exclaiming, "Mack Barnitz, you are a black-hearted, cowardly villain, and this is for your lying." Then turning to Mrs. Barnitz, she said, "You wanted to know what my mother was. She was a decent woman, and I am not a bastard, that is more than you can say."

At this instant some person put his hand over her mouth, when she took another handful of pepper and throwing it over her shoulder at him, the crowd, which were wont to press upon her, soon beat a hasty retreat. A Mr. Rennick caught her round the waist and pulled her toward the door. Miss Jacob seeing Mr. Rennick, recognized in him one of her persecutors, and, turning upon him, also washed his face with the pepper. The Rev. Mr. Marley was seated in the pulpit during all this contretemps. Before quiet was restored and the services could go on more than half the congregation had left the church.

We may here state that it is the purpose of Miss Jacob to prosecute the suit at law for damages, when all the above facts will be brought out, together with others we have been requested not to make public at present.

The Japanese Embassadors have published at Yedo their impressions of America and Europe. They say: "Of the women, some are very handsome—for example, the Empress. They are, however, in general, less so than in America. Their noses are sometimes higher than those of the men. They walk like men, taking long steps; look men in the face, and laugh a great deal, sometimes very loud. In order to make themselves look taller, they make their bonnets stick up above their heads. Even the modest women dance a great deal They hook on to the arms of the men, and there are days when every man has a woman hanging on to his arm Are they their own wives? We think so. In general, the women enjoy great liberty What we say of the women of France applies to those of all Europe. The latter; with the exception of the Dutch, are inferior to the French. We will not speak of their costume. It is impossible to understand it; in the evenings it is not always decent. The men are stiff, and a little proud or rough. The shopkeepers are haughty, and saluted us only in very middling degree. They did not like us to derange the articles in their shops much, and doubtless reckoned on our buying a great deal from them. We were extremely disgusted at Paris and elsewhere to see beef and mutton, still bloody, exposed in the most public shops. To eat beef is often medicinally useful, but why present it to the eyes of all the world? It was truly shocking to several of our party. The dress of the men appears at first sight ridiculous and curtailed; however, it must be convenient and economical. In Paris, as in London, every one walks very fast, as with us when there is a fire. Their houses are so high that they must fall on the first earthquake."

Southern Powder Mills.

We find in the New York Journal of Commerce of the 25th of December, the following extract from a letter of a Southern correspondent of the London Times. There is no date to it. Some months ago we published a part of the letter alluded to. It is a little strange that we have had no home account of the powder works at Augusta, although from what we have heard, the English writer does not over value them:

A long conversation with Colonel Rains, the Superintendent of the Government Powder Mills in Augusta, and also the manager of the Arsenal of Construction, and of the cannon foundry in this city, has taught me more than ever to admire the ingenuity and energy which the Confederates have brought to bear upon their struggle. Starting without any powder mill in the Southern States, except a small one at Nashville, which soon passed out of their hands—without any large establishments for making machinery, and without a single trip hammer between the Chesapeake and the Rio Grande—deficient in iron, lead, copper, tin, saltpetre, cannon, small arms, everything save food, they have taught the world a lesson in regard to the impossibility of subjugating a brave people, which will point a historical moral for ages to come.

There are two men whose names are seldom heard in connection with the history of this war, but who have probably contributed more to the Confederate success than any other persons, with the exception of Lee, Jackson and Longstreet—I mean Colonel Rains and Captain Brooke. Both of them modest and unobtrusive men, absorbed in scientific researches, inexhaustible in the fertility of their resources, indefatigable in energy, they have presented during the last thirty months a record for the study of their countrymen, which will everywhere be read with profit whenever the history of this great revolution is fairly told. I have seldom had the advantage of encountering any man whose conversation was so instructing and interesting as that of Colonel Rains. His recapitulation of the difficulties which he has had to encounter, of the deficiencies which he has every day to supplement and circumvent by ingenuity, and the results of his work, as evidenced by his contributions to the Confederate armies, is such as to awaken amazement.

In a former letter, written some months ago from this town, I gave a short sketch of the Augusta gunpowder mill. From that time up to the present hour its efficiency has been constantly on the increase, and, as evidence of its prolific working, I may mention that since its opening on the 27th of April, 1862, Colonel Rains has sent a million and a half pounds of powder to Richmond alone, exclusive of his contributions to Vicksburg, Charleston, Mobile and the armies of Gens. Bragg and Johnston. From his Arsenal of Construction he has sent out 6,000 000 cartridges for small arms and 50,000 round shot and shell, to say nothing of caps, hand grenades and torpedoes. From his cannon foundry he is continually turning out 12 pound Napoleons, 20-pounder Parrotts and howitzers; but the wealth of artillery already possessed by the Confederates is such that he has ceased to produce Napoleon guns with the rapidity which at one time characterized his proceedings, his rate of production having been one Napoleon gun per diem. The daily yield of the powder mill is now at the rate of 3 400 pounds a day, which might, if occasion required it, be indefinitely increased.

But, with every important station in the Confederacy already surfeited with powder, with large supplies in the hands of Generals Beauregard, Bragg, Johnston, and at Mobile and Wilmington, (Gen. Lee, of course, draws his supplies from Richmond) and with two other powder-mills in active operation, it is of little importance that even this rate of production should be maintained. The ordinary consumption of powder in the Confederacy is rated at 2,000 lbs. a day; but is, of course greatly increased by such sieges as those of Vicksburg and Charleston, which bring up the average to 10,000 lbs. a day, occasioned by the large demands of the heavy artillery employed. It is a singular commentary upon this war, that a nation, which, two years ago, produced not a pound of powder, should now think nothing of a daily consumption of 10,000 lbs., produced entirely from their own resources.

The Death of Maj. Chas. Hill—Perfidy of the Enemy.

A correspondent of a Southern paper gives the following particulars of the death of Maj. Charles Hill, well known in Richmond:

FORT ESTERANZA, near Saluria, Nov. 24th, 1862.

Dear Sir—I arrived here yesterday afternoon, and found everything quiet, but about ten o'clock at night we were aroused by the arrival of Captain R. Borden, who, with a part of his company, had been down to the west end of this (Matagorda) Island, distant 40 miles, to where Cedar Bayou separates this from St. Joseph's Island. Major Charles Hill was also of the party; and he and Captain Borden selected ten choice men and went to the extreme point with the view to communicate with the enemy by flag of truce, in order to learn the fate of our brave little band of troops that fought them so gallantly a week ago to-day at Corpus Christi Pass—there being considerable doubt yet whether they were captured or made their escape to another island.

When Major Hill and Capt. Borden got to the bank of the Bayou, Major Hill took his handkerchief and tied it on the ram-rod, and advanced by himself, sundry others being near by. On the other bank of the Bayou were several of the enemy, and in reply to the waving of Hill's white flag, they swung a hat, as much as to say, all right, come on. Major Hill then dismounted and stood beside his horse, and after a short parley between the Yanks themselves, he saw a big fellow taking off his clothes, who, when done, at once plunged in and swam over, while four or five of his comrades stood on the bank he had left, with their guns ready for any emergency. When he got over, he talked with Major Hill some three or four minutes, when he made a spring at the Major, with the view, probably, of rushing him to the water before he could draw any weapon, and then the fellows on the other side were no doubt to threaten him with their guns drawn, and thus make him swim across so that they could take him alive. But the Major being very strong and active, a very sharp scuffle ensued, and in it the Major got out his revolver and shot the scoundrel twice, killing him dead. Meantime, the Major's horse started off and he after him—Capt. Borden and others also trying to help catch him—minnie balls flying among them like hail, when finally one struck the Major in the left shoulder, passing entirely through his chest and coming out under his left arm. His comrades at once gathered around him and put him on Captain Borden's horse.

The Major was perfectly aware that he was mortally wounded, and begged them to drop him and save themselves, as the enemy had made their appearance by this time in heavy force, and their long ranged guns were throwing balls among them thick and fast, and they were also preparing to throw grape; also, some 25 or 30 horsemen plunged in and were swimming over, when our boys discovered that the Major was dead, and seeing such fearful odds against them, they were compelled to leave his body, much to the regret of all.

This sad tragedy brings real and heartfelt sorrow to his brother officers and friends here, who all speak in the highest terms of his gallantry and gentlemanly deportment. Let it be remembered that this valuable life was lost under a flag of truce, yet we have to acknowledge they did not hoist one themselves; but I leave it to a candid world to judge whether or not it was an *honorable* transaction on their part.

Morgan's Officers in the Ohio Penitentiary—How they are Treated.

The following slip from the special correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer, has been kindly handed us by a gentleman who has just succeeded in making his escape from the Yankees. It needs no comment from us:—

COLUMBUS, Dec. 27, 1863.

Morgan is not caught, so far as we know here, but his officers in the penitentiary are well caged. If we can't get the chief to punish, we can punish his Colonels, Captains and Lieutenants he left behind him.—Every one of his officers is in solitary confinement, in a stone cell, seven feet long by three and one-half feet wide, cold and dark at that.

Here their exercise is walking a plank six feet long and one and a half broad, laid lengthwise on the floor of the cell. Three short steps forward—wheel to the right about three steps the other way—about again, march three steps forward, and so they exercise until the short steps make them dizzy, when they are glad to rest themselves on their cots. We are punishing them, because they didn't escape, or because Morgan and half a dozen of their number did. Anyhow we are punishing them. We allow them to write to their parents, wives or sisters, if they have any, and if they haven't any, they can't write at all; and when they do we inspect their letters. Nobody can complain of that. Nor do we allow them to receive shirts or clothing from friends or relatives.

We complain of the way our Union prisoners at Richmond are treated. I guess the rebels can't beat our Ohio Penitentiary, nor the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania at Alleghany town. Solitary confinement in a narrow cell will soon bring prisoners to the lunatic apartment, or mother earth. The history of all bastiles proves that. General Neal Dow and Commissioner Meredith say that the rebel Government allow our Union prisoners to receive what our friends choose to send them. Nor if any of them escapes are those that remain shut up, each man by himself, in a solitary cell, either by way of punishment or warning.

Captain Hurtt has gone to Cincinnati, where he will go through the mill. We shall know soon, it is to be hoped, what there is in defence; especially anxious are we here to hear his explanation of these letters to Jay, Cooke & Co. There are not a few anxious hearts here as to the result, and especially as to the testimony that will be produced by the Government.

THE EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO THE UNITED STATES.—The London *News*, in explanation of the disgust with the "ould counthry" which seems to have seized on the Irish population, says:

A succession of bad seasons have reduced the farmers' capital to the amount of many millions, the fortunes of the landowners being reduced in consequence, land left out of cultivation, and stock reduced. With this year the decline is believed to have stopped, and the growth of capital to have begun again. The anxious question is, whether the capital deposited in banks or used in speculation will not be applied to the land as soon as genial seasons remove the dread of a doom of perdition by weather. This is the main question in regard to capital.

Lastly—what of the labor. The prodigious emigration now going on leaves little doubt of the entire removal of the old evil of a ruinous competion of laborers. The fear takes the opposite direction now. There is a want, and not a superfluity, of hands. But the fact is not owing wholly or mainly, to the inability of the laborers to live. Wages are now nearly double what they were twenty years ago, while the price of provisions is moderate, and the quantity of food is much varied and improved. The want of employment is very partial.- It is not true that evictions drive the laborers to emigrate; on the contrary, the reduction of their numbers has given them, generally speaking, the upper hand of the small farmers.—The effect of the bad seasons has been more disastrous to the farmers than to the laborers, and the latter class might stay at home with good prospect of comfort if they were as wise in the management of their affairs as causes of long standing have prevented them from being. Under these circumstances they are wise to go elsewhere.

Looking at the whole case, the true ground of lamentation seems to be, not that they are going, but that there should not be sufficient inducements at home to countervail the very strong temptation to remove.—The emigration was determined by circumstances before the present generation of Englishmen was born; recent events have perhaps enlarged and precipitated it; but no wisdom or power of our time could have prevented it, or can now stop it at will.

It is argued further, that unless speedy improvements be made in the system of tenantry, and the growth of a middle class encouraged—a class of manufacturers and traders—bearing some proportion to the agricultural population, such as is favored just now by the increased culture of flax, then Ireland will be more and more emptied of the Irish, and the only remaining question will be, how long before it shall be occupied by immigrants from other lands. The London Times speaks of the condition and prospects as follows:

Neither the drain which followed the great famine nor the improvements introduced by recent legislation have sufficed to prevent a new exodus. It might have been thought that the reduction of the population from eight millions to six, combined with some development of the resources of the country, would have rendered Ireland sufficiently productive for those who remained behind; but such has not been the case. Owing partly to the increased demand for men in America, partly to the facilities of communication, and partly to assistance provided by earlier emigrants, the flood is now setting across the Atlantic in a larger volume than ever. Nor can there be any doubt about the natural character of the movement. It is purely an equalization of demand and supply, and an Irishman leaves his own country simply because he expects to better himself elsewhere. In order to retard emigration the condition of Irishmen should be improved at home, and that conclusion, we need hardly say, has been very willingly drawn on the other side of St. George's Channel.

REMOVE TO THE COUNTRY.—It is a principle says the Columbus Sun, apparent to every mind, that when any article is much in demand, its price is greatly enhanced. Wherever, too, large numbers of people congregate, there is a pressing need for provisions. Hence, in cities, articles of food always obtain a higher price than in the country. The scarcity of producers and a large multitude of consumers, also largely increases the cost of every necessary of life. These are truths, patent to every mind that, for a moment, can reflect.

Every one must see that our cities are too much crowded. The fabulous price offered here for labor, possesses a fascination which few can resist. The poor dream of fortunes won by a few hours of toil, and thither they wend in crowds. They heed not the fact that in towns the superior value of all that supports life will fast consume every cent of their hard earned wages.

Slight thought will convince any one that provisions are cheaper in the country than in town, that residence mid pure and bracing airs is far more pleasant and desirable, and that in proportion labor is much more remunerative in the former than the latter locality.

We must have more producers if we would buy cheaply. Take your negroes from town, where they learn naught save corruption. Every acre of land planted this year will add so much to our country's strength, and your negroes will make far more in the corn field than they possibly can, acquiring the meanness of the vilest of the vile. Let agriculture be vigorously pushed forward and we'll no longer complain of a dearth and scarcity. Public utility and private good, alike require that all the labor possible, and every person who can, should remove from our towns and cities.

ATROCITIES OF THE ENEMY IN NORTH ALABAMA.—A Colonel, and for the last campaign, a brigade commander, furnishes the following facts, which stamp with eternal infamy, the atrocious conduct of the enemy in North Alabama:

About twenty-five Yankees, headed by one Ben Harris, a tory from Madison county, crossed the Tennessee River into Beech Island, and captured Benjamin Baden, an old man, his son, his nephew, James Baden and his son, and another man whose name is forgotten—all private citizens—and shot them, killing four dead, and threw them into the river, three of whose bodies were afterwards found.—The fifth caught hold of some bushes, when Harris ordered them to cut his head off with their sabres, which they attempted, but could not reach him; he then ordered them to knock his brains out with a fence rail, and failing in this they fired two guns, and he dropped his head in the water as if dead, and the fiends supposing him dead, departed.—The same crowd went to the house of Madison Ritchie, the conscripting officer, and took him out of his bed and drove him in front of them some two or three miles to Point Rock River, and made him wade in about midway and shot him, putting seven balls through his body. These were all unoffending citizens. Benjamin Baden was an old man, sixty-three years old.

They hung an overseer—who had formerly taken the oath to Lincoln—his sole offence consisting in assisting his employer in getting his stock across the river. They put a notice on a tree—that it would be death for any one to take his body down.

They went to P. Rallins, formerly a Captain in Colonel Hale's regiment, who had resigned in consequence of ill-health, and robbed him of several thousand dollars—giving him ten minutes to cross the Tennessee River and threatening to hang him and leave him hanging till the buzzards should pick his eyes out, if he ever returned. They have issued an order for all to take the oath, or leave their lines.

Such are a few of the many atrocities these Yankee fiends—the representatives of "the best Government the world ever saw," are inflicting on the people of North Alabama.

From the Mobile Register.

How to End the War.

All the leading minds of the South believe that there will be but one more regular campaign in this war, and that the military events of the next spring and summer will end the contest gloriously and in Confederate independence, if our arms are successful, or will result in a desultory guerilla war, of indefinite duration, if we allow the Yankee General Grant to work out his programme. The next campaign will be the mightiest in its proportions, in its efforts and in its results. If the Southern people, for the inherent and ancestral love they bore for liberty, were inspired to rush to arms when Lincoln's first army marched to defeat at Manassas; if, for the same reason, they have freely poured out their blood, suffered hardships and privations, and offered their lives for three long years since, and if they were a wise and heroic people in so doing, the time is now present when all the incentives to former deeds press upon them with the accumulated force; for the prize of liberty is not yet won, nor the blood of their brave dead yet fully avenged. One more struggle, one more rally worthy of the heroic character which Confederates have won and wear throughout Christendom, and it is not even a problem as to how or when the war will end.

And can we do it? And will we do it? It depends on the people, and they know what is needful to be done. First, shame back to the army the absentees and skulkers. This is the duty of public opinion, and the women of the South have its principal creation and direction in their hands. Next, arrest and deliver to military authority the deserters from the army. This is the duty of civil magistrates and citizens as well as of the military officers. And, last, let all who owe military duty under the laws of the land come forward voluntarily, and not wait to be dragged to duty by provost and conscript guards. This will furnish one hundred thousand additional soldiers to the armies in the field. If this be done, and the planters and producers will lay aside from their food supplies their whole surplus beyond their own and their families' wants, by the middle of June the Yankees will be whipped from our soil, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri will be redeemed, Lincoln will be beaten for the Presidency, and the conquering Confederate States can dictate the terms of peace. If it is not done, woe! to this Southern land of ours for a generation to come.

Mr. Cobden, of England, has attacked by name, Mr. John T. Delane, principal editor of the Times, for an alleged misrepresentation of the speech of his friend, Mr. Bright. Mr. Delane responded in his own name, and avowed his individual responsibility for every editorial that appears in the Times.

Mr. Cobden is faring very badly in the contest which he has thus initiated. The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, notwithstanding his gratitude to Mr. Cobden for his partisan advocacy of the Federal cause in England, says "it is generally believed that the reputation and influence of Mr. Cobden are to be seriously weakened by this unfortunate affair." "Mr. Delane writes with a coolness that contrasts strongly with the evident hot haste of his antagonist, and his quiet sarcasms are of terrible strength."

When the Yankees were at Rogersville, Tennessee, a short time since, they arrested a shoemaker, who is well known as "Old Harry," and confined him in the guard house. His wife, as clever and industrious a woman as ever lived, has borne him TEN likely sons.—The worthy couple have been "*pegging away*" for many years to raise their children properly, and hence they have accumulated but little of this world's goods. Mrs. Harry called upon her husband at the guard room where he was surrounded by the officer of the day and a guard. She, upon seeing her liege lord, asked him, "So you're in here, are you?" Harry responded affirmatively. "Well, you're not going to take the oath, are you?" asked she, with flushed cheeks. "No! I've no notion of it," responded Harry, with clenched teeth, and a defiant air. "I'd rather see your *last end*—see you rot first, than hear o' you taking that oath. I can take care of the boys," said Mrs. Harry.

The officer of the day then ordered her away, telling her that her language was insulting to him and his men. Stepping back with erect form and noble mein, the heroic woman shook her hand in his face, and told him that she was raising ten fine boys to hate and fight such despicable wretches as he and his men were, to the bitter end.

Encouragement to Fat Volunteers.

Many of the fattest and bravest men in the Confederacy are afraid to go into the army lest they should be unwieldy or incapable of rendering service. This is a mistake. Some exceedingly fat men are now in the service. Gen. Humphrey Marshall served for two years. But to set the matter at rest, we need only cite the example of Chiapin Vitelli, one of the ablest Generals who accompanied Alva to the Netherlands. Stroda says of him, "He was equally distinguished for his courage, his cruelty and his corpulence. The last characteristic was so remarkable that he was almost monstrous in his personal appearance. His protuberant stomach was always supported in a bandage suspended from his neck; yet, in spite of this enormous impediment, he was personally active on the battle field, and performed more service, not only as commander but as a subaltern, than many a younger and lighter man."

Be of good cheer, therefore, fat men; procure your bandages, and go in.—*Richmond Whig.*

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 186[illegible] by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the [illegible] Court of the Confederate States for the Northern [illegible] of Georgia.

FROM TENNESSEE

MORRISTOWN, TENN., Jan. 29th, [illegible]

Maj. Gen. Buckner has arrived here. Gen. Longstreet's headquarters have been moved to this place. The enemy attacked Gen. Martin, with a superior force, beyond French Broad on Wednesday, and after a severe fight compelled him to retire, with a loss of two pieces of artillery and [illegible] hundred men killed, wounded and missing.

FURTHER FROM TENNESSEE.

MORRISTOWN, Tenn. Jan. 30th, [illegible]

Gen. Martin attacked the enemy on the 28th, and after a stubborn fight drove them from the field. They are retreating in the direction of Severeville. The enemy's cavalry have undoubtedly been reinforced.

Persons from Knoxville represent the Small Pox raging there.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Jan. 30th, [illegible]

The House to-day passed a bill that the act to put an end to substitutes in the army shall not apply to any farmer or planter engaged on the fifth instant in the production of grain, provisions, or family supplies. The principal provisions of the bill heretofore reported, has been passed by forty-four yeas to thirty-one nays. Also passed a bill that all officers, soldiers and seamen permanently disabled in the line of duty be retired, but their rank, pay and emoluments to continue till the end of the war, or as long as they continue [illegible] the Secretary of War may assign them to such duty as they are able to perform. All vacancies caused by retired officers to be filled the same as in cases of death or [illegible]tion. The House has been in open session all day, in which it is supposed it has taken action on the important matters in secret session.

In the Senate a bill was introduced to place in service all male free negroes between eighteen and fifty, as laborers, teamsters, etc., which was referred to the military committee. A memorial from Dr. Gibbes, president of the Press Association, in behalf of the press of the Confederate States, praying Congress to pass no act to curtail the efficiency of the press, was presented by the President to the Senate and referred to the military committee. The Senate passed a resolution of thanks to the North Carolina soldiers who have re-volunteered for the war.

CORINTH OCCUPIED BY THE CONFEDERATES.

MOBILE, Jan. 30th, [illegible]

A special despatch to the Advertiser & Register, from Okalona, Jan. 27th, says that the 12th Mississippi regiment, Col. Wm. M. Judge, entered Corinth at sunrise this morning, capturing a quantity of wine, &c. The Yankees [illegible] as they entered.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Jan. 30th, [illegible]

The Court House was burned this forenoon. The fire was set in the attic. The county records are safe in the lower story, which is fire proof. The library, etc., in the second story, was saved.

LATE NORTHERN AND WESTERN NEWS.

MOBILE, Jan. 30th, [illegible]

The Evening News's special correspondent at Como, Miss., has received late Northern papers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24th.—Longstreet has been reinforced by 20 000 men, and is moving on Knoxville. Heavy skirmishing has begun. Granger retreated. Morgan with [illegible] thousand cavalry, designs an invasion of Kentucky, with the view of driving the Federal troops from East Tennessee. All the troops at Lexington have been ordered to the front. The Legislature of Kentucky has had three successful ballots for Senator—Guthrie is ahead.

Johnston's army at Dalton is positively known not to exceed 30,000, and they are extremely deficient in rations.

The rebels are concentrating near Port Hudson and Baton Rouge. Their pickets are close to the line.

A fleet is fitting out at New Orleans, it is conjectured, for a combined military and naval advance on Red River.

Rumors of the evacuation of Richmond are gaining credit.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 27th, says that a movement is on foot which will create more consternation at Richmond than anything during the war. Gen. [illegible] in command at Memphis. The negroes are doing picket duty. Large numbers of troops are going South. It is said their destination is Mobile.

Schofield is to assume command in East Tennessee. Rosecranz in Mississippi.

A New York paper has a letter from Maximilian to Almonte, in which he accepts the throne.

The cars on the Charleston Road were fired upon [illegible] day by the Confederates near Pocahontas. The [illegible] killed.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 31st, [illegible]

The enemy keeps up the bombardment of Sumter during the day and ceases at dark. One hundred and fifty-[illegible] shots were fired during Saturday, of which one hundred and thirty-eight struck. No damage of consequence [illegible] the fort. The enemy renewed the fire upon the city at [illegible] o'clock Saturday night, the shots averaging every [illegible] minutes, and is still going on. One hundred and [illegible] were fired at the city up to 5 o'clock this evening. The firing on Sumter to-day averages one in five minutes, directed mostly at the west angle of the fort. No change in the position of the fleet.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. [illegible]

The bombardment of Sumter ceased at dark last night, 156 shells in all having been thrown, of which 1[illegible] struck. It was renewed this morning with a 30, a 100, and a [illegible] pounder parrott, and a ten-inch Columbiad. The flag [illegible] was shot down yesterday but was replaced by three of the garrison, under a rapid and accurate fire, the men repeatedly waving the flag in the face of the enemy, and waving their hats in triumph, after planting the flag. The bombardment was continued steady all day, the fire being mostly directed on the Western wall. The following are the only casualties since the re-opening of the fire: Lieut. C. Logan, head, slight; Private J. H. Heffrey, 2d [illegible], back, slight; Private Heansford, 6th Ga., fractured [illegible], severe.

FROM CHARLESTON—FIRE—CASUALTIES.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 1st, [illegible]

One hundred and thirty-one shots were fired at [illegible] yesterday, of which one hundred and fourteen struck. [illegible] casualties at the Fort. The bombardment of the City continues steady. One hundred shells were fired up to [illegible] this evening, since which time the firing has been more rapid. Two persons have been slightly wounded. A fire broke out on Commercial wharf this afternoon, [illegible] a row of Cotton Factory offices.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 1st, 1864.

The enemy's cavalry, guided by a man named Robinson, dashed across Robinson River early on Sunday morning capturing some of our pickets. After visiting Madison C. H. and capturing the contents of the mail at that place they recrossed to Culpeper county. The enemy has been busy scouting during the past week, and changing [illegible]

General Breckenridge arrived here to-day, and is the guest of Gen. Lee.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Feb. 1st, [illegible]

This evening the Jury rendered a verdict in the case of Forde, which has been over ten days on trial, charged with the murder of Dixon, former clerk of the House of Representatives, as guilty of murder in the second degree, and fixed the punishment at eighteen years in the Penitentiary, which is the utmost extent of the law in this State for the offense of which he is found guilty. His counsel took steps to carry the case to the Court of Appeals

REPORTED CAPTURE OF YANKEES.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 2d, [illegible]

Reports received here this evening from several sources state that Gen. Early has captured a force of the Yankees at Petersburg, Hardy county, Va., estimated at eight hundred.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 1, [illegible]

The House was in open session all day.

The Senate was in open session but a few minutes, during which the House bill to establish the veteran soldiers' home was passed, and awaits the President's approval.

The House has passed two bills; one to allow commissioned officers to draw rations and to purchase clothing from the government at cost, the other to employ free negroes and slaves in the army. It provides that all male free negroes between eighteen and fifty years be held lia [illegible] to perform duty in the army in the way of work on fortifications, government works, and hospitals, and receive rations, clothing and eleven dollars per month. The Secretary of War is authorized to employ twenty thousand slaves if necessary, and to furnish them rations and clothing and to pay their owners eleven dollars per month, and pay the loss of the slaves while so employed, and may impress, if he is unable to procure them otherwise, making the impressments not more than one of every five male slaves between eighteen and forty-five to be taken from any one owner. [illegible] free negroes are first to be conscripted, then [illegible] to make up any deficiency. Those [illegible] the treaty of Paris of 1803, and with Spain, of [illegible]

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 24, 1864.

[illegible] a few minutes after [illegible] all day. Nothing impor[illegible] in the Senate.

[illegible] CHARLESTON — RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 24, 1864.

[illegible] continued firing on Sumter. 136 [illegible] at the City since last report up to 5 [illegible]

[illegible] Capt. Horsey, from Nassau on the [illegible] about 9 o'clock this morning [illegible] Island, and remained immovable. [illegible] Government account, has [illegible] The enemy opened a heavy [illegible] daylight, and continued it all day. [illegible]

[illegible] TENNESSEE.

[illegible] TENN., Feb. 1 1864.

[illegible] the enemy having re[illegible] in the engagement on the [illegible] first reported being only one [illegible]

[illegible]-TOWN.

[illegible] Tenn., Feb. 24, 1864.

[illegible] The situation is un[illegible]

[illegible]TON.

[illegible] GA., Feb. 24, 1864.

[illegible] here to-day that six [illegible] infantry, with some [illegible] river January [illegible] railway between Gran[illegible] object is to estab[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Feb. 24, 1864.

[illegible] Register, dated [illegible] McQuirk, of [illegible] yesterday and [illegible] than Germantown.

[illegible]

[illegible] Feb. 24, 1864.

[illegible] Register, says [illegible] six to eight [illegible] Mormons three [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Corpus Courts.

[illegible] course of [illegible] Georgia, Jan. 25th, makes [illegible] enter into litigation [illegible] great writ of free[illegible] their own liberties.

[illegible] of how many men are [illegible] country. GENERAL CONS[illegible]

[illegible] Honorable, worthy of [illegible] equally unable to answer [illegible] who are called upon to sit [illegible] the man whose patriotism [illegible] a Habeas Corpus Court to [illegible] the army or not, does [illegible] won by the strong arm [illegible] about two [illegible] was invaded, and calling [illegible] What was the [illegible] gather[illegible] country—brave and true [illegible] and gray-headed [illegible] lawyers sat quietly in [illegible] Habeas Corpus Courts. There was [illegible] Courts to get [illegible] go in defence [illegible] invader run wildly [illegible] the first who left for [illegible] where are they now? [illegible] in their graves: [illegible] the country on [illegible] around the [illegible] who have la[illegible] and are yet willing [illegible] Why are judges [illegible] It is to try [illegible] liberty of whose [illegible] whose rights [illegible] healthy, hearty [illegible] the field but [illegible] judge to sit [illegible] the service [illegible] my brethren [illegible] book, and [illegible] rely to re[illegible] are black let[illegible] and [illegible] be written [illegible] of such a man [illegible] to submit it [illegible] court to test the [illegible] When found it will be [illegible] the prescription of a Hom[illegible] applause.]

[illegible] that there are men who [illegible] brave and true men, whose ser[illegible] in the field; but I [illegible] demands your services [illegible] go to the field, [illegible] your con[illegible] your body. [A.

[illegible]

[illegible] AN ACT AMENDATORY OF [illegible] AN ACT TO PUT AN END TO [illegible] FROM MILITARY SERVICE O[illegible] WHO HAVE HERETOFORE FURNISHED [illegible] JAN. 5, 1864.

[illegible] Confederate States of [illegible] not [illegible] the production of grain and provisions [illegible] or superintending the labor of [illegible] herein contemplated is [illegible] conditions:

[illegible] availing himself thereof shall devote [illegible] which he has control or superin[illegible] the production of provisions and [illegible]

[illegible] contributed from the [illegible] from each of the farms [illegible] owns or superintends, in [illegible] any tax law, an addition[illegible] produced on said farm or [illegible] the produce of last year) for the [illegible]

[illegible] exempted, will, if so required, sell [illegible] on hand, or hereafter raised, [illegible] or for the use of the army, [illegible] fixed for the time being by [illegible] under the impressment act.

[illegible] seeking to avail himself of the [illegible] furnish a substitute not [illegible] who is now in the service, or who has [illegible] therefrom, or who has died [illegible]

[illegible] shall not apply to persons [illegible] which there is any male adult [illegible]

[illegible] shall be construed [illegible] power of the President, under existing [illegible] as he may deem proper, on [illegible] of necessity.

When James T. Brady first opened a lawyer's office, [illegible] room which had previously been [illegible] by a cobbler. He was somewhat annoyed by [illegible] previous occupant's callers, and irritated by the fact [illegible] but few of his own. One day an Irishman entered. "The cobbler's gone, I see," he said. "I should think he had," tartly responded Brady. "And what do ye sell?" he said, looking at the solitary table and a few law books. "Blockheads," responded Brady.— "[illegible]," said the Irishman, "ye must be doing a mighty fine business—ye aint got but one left."

From the Greensboro' Patriot.

MR EDITOR: A notice published in your last paper over the signature of "Many Citizens," has attracted much attention and excited a great deal of inquiry.—What is the object of the meeting? Who's at the head of it? is it in everybody's mouth both from town and country, and nobody as yet has been found who can answer these inquiries or give any satisfaction to the inquiring public?. The notice appears to be a foundling, the paternity or maternity of which nobody is willing to acknowledge. It requests "all the citizens of Guilford who believe that the people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances," to meet in the court house on Saturday next. "Various important questions are to be considered." What are the important questions? no intimation whatever is given. The people are to be got together—are to be penned, before they are allowed to know for what purpose they have been called together. Fraud and deceit always burrow in the dark, and disclose their secret workings by piece meal. The people must be got into the court house—then the leaders who have been consulting and concocting measures in secret, bring forth, one proposition, and another—and another, till all the "important questions" are considered. It is to be hoped that no man who studies his own peace and the peace of his State, will be caught in any such trap. What necessity is there now for consultation for the common good more than there was a month or three months, or six months ago? The Legislature has adjourned within a month; what grievances are there now to redress that did not exist when it was in session? It will meet again in May, why not wait till the next session? What special grievances can there be that require a call of the Legislature between December and May? These are only pretexts and although dressed in fine clothes can not conceal the ugly and dirty carcase they are intended to hide.

It is well known that there is a plan on foot which originated in Raleigh to call a Convention, and carry the State of North Carolina out of the Confederacy, and it is very much to be feared that the meeting on Saturday is called to further that design. Sorry am I that Guilford soil is selected for the furtherance of any such design. North Carolina, by a solemn act of the Convention of her people, has for weal or for woe cast in her lot with the people of the Southern Confederacy, and has solemnly pledged her faith to "live or die, sink or swim, survive or perish" with them, and she can take no steps backward without bringing shame upon her children and disgrace upon her name. Her escutcheon has always been bright, and her name unsullied up to the present hour. It is to be hoped no citizen of Guilford will lend his name, his influence or his presence to put a blot on her untarnished fame.

But suppose the Convention called, and we withdraw from the Confederacy, what then? "Take our own affairs into our own hands" is the language of the disturber of the repose of North Carolina. Well then you have got back your own affairs into your own hands, what then? Recall our troops, I suppose would be the next step. But would they come when you call them? is the question. Suppose they would not desert those glorious leaders, under whom they have so often conquered and abandon that sacred cause which has been consecrated by the blood of so many heroes and martyrs, (and we all know they would not,) what would we then do with our own affairs in our own hands? We would then stand exposed to the scorn and derision of all the world. Suppose they come, what then? Why you make North Carolina the battle field of the war, and you will see.

"Wide over her fields a waste of ruins laid."

Ask those of your fellow citizens who have been to Northern and Eastern Virginia, to describe its present condition, ruin and waste and desolation, and pause before you take the first step toward inflicting a similar ruin upon your beloved State and happy homes. But you are told this is a peace measure—it is all for peace and to stop the war. Be not deceived. It is a measure to aggravate, intensify and magnify the war and bring it to your doors and your hearth-stones. Does any man in his reason believe that if North Carolina seceded from the Confederacy she could remain neutral?—Not for a day—she would be occupied immediately as a matter of necessity, as of self-protection by Confederate troops, and these troops would then be hostile troops and would burn with resentment against us for our perfidy.

But why talk about neutrality and its consequences? Nonsense. The object is to carry the State back into the old Union from which we seceded in 1861. What will be the consequences of that move, if it could succeed? War to the knife, and the knife to the hilt, here among us! Father against son, brother against brother, neighbor against neighbor, burning houses, violated women, robbery and plunder. A Confederate army and a Federal army, both on our soil, both devouring and destroying until they would not leave a rail or a blade of grass in the land. Our people divided, part on one side and part on the other, engaged in the general business of cutting the throats of each other! Be not deceived. I know you want peace, so do I, so does every body. But we must seek peace in a constitutional and a legal way—we have an organized government, and we must speak for peace through the organ of the government. Some of the very men who are now leading this movement were secessionists and brought on the present bloody war. They told you secession was a peaceful remedy. They told what was not true, and when they tell you, you can have peace by calling a Convention, they tell you what is not true again.

If you were about to take a journey upon a railroad train, and were informed that the locomotive was out of order—some of the axels wrenched, some of the wheels cracked—that the engineer was crazy and the conductor drunk, would you go? Not a step. Well if you go into the meeting on Saturday, be certain that the train upon which you then embark is sound and in good condition and under the control of sober and competent officers, lest a collision or running off the track, or a break down, may end in broken bones and mangled limbs and loss of life to many who thought they were only on a pleasure trip.

Be certain you do not "jump out of the frying pan into the fire." Lincoln says we have no Confederate Government, no Nationality—but that we are a State. Now by holding a Convention to treat with Lincoln as a State do you not ignore the existence of our Confederate Government and play directly into his hand and aid him in his great plan of our subjugation?

A TRUE FRIEND OF NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Guardian,

A PLAN FOR DOUBLING THE AMOUNT OF CORN TO EACH PLOW HORSE.

Let every farmer proceed at once to break his lands intended for corn to the greatest possible depth. This preparation will be greatly facilitated by the very deep freezing of the late cold weather. Immediately before planting introduce a two horse harrow, and continue the operation until the earth is thoroughly pulverized and smooth as a plant bed. Then check with a bull tongue both ways before planting, at distances regulated in reference to the strength of the land, taking care that the dropper pursues the furrows first laid off, instead of those that cross them, which will cause the plant to stand in a direct line both ways. As soon as the corn is up, commence plowing with a buzzard, or sweep, not less than twenty-two inches in width, so constructed as to skin the surface only an inch deep, and with two furrows to each row. The next time cross plow with the same instrument, and so on until the crop has attained age and size sufficient to need no further attention.

ITS ADVANTAGES.

1st. Each plow horse can cultivate forty acres on this plan as easily as twenty in the common way, simply because two furrows answer the purpose of four, and the draft is believed to be lightened fifty per cent.

2d. This plan of surface cultivation imposes no drawback upon the plants from a laceration of their roots. The light reflected upon this subject by the science of vegetable physiology, and facts founded on experience of late years, have convinced many close observers that they have plowed too much. It is through their roots that the plants obtain their nourishment from the soil, and hence it is that frequent plowings, that tear away at least half of them at each operation, must exert a very retarding influence over their growth and development. Every observing man has seen very promising crops almost ruined, especially at the last plowing, caused by the destruction of their roots or feeders at the very time their united contributions were required to perfect the ear.

3d. Corn thus cultivated, upon a soil deeply broken, will be less injured by drought. Very few of the surface roots are destroyed, and the plants obtain the requisite moisture from those that have penetrated more deeply into the earth, none of which are injured by the surface plow.

4th. A crop thus cultivated attains earlier maturity, and exhibits silks and tassels about ten days earlier than in fields plowed in the usual way.

5th. The use of the hoe is scarcely required where the crop is dropped and planted as directed.

6th. From planting time until the crop is matured, no outlay for the repair of implements is required. The sweep or buzzard, the only one used, acting on a soft and well pulverized surface will last for years.

7th. The crop has a firmer foothold in the soil and will be found erect after gales that prostrate fields where the plow has been used.

I adopted the above plan of cultivating the corn crop on all well broken lands, some ten years since, and with the most encouraging results at all times, and under every variety of seasons, and with scarcely more than half the labor for man and horse required by the common plan. Plowing with the sweep is so easily and so quickly done, and the fields so often passed over, that the plowman will be pleased to discover that instead of killing grass and weeds, his efforts have effectually prevented them.

It will be objected that tenacious clay lands are liable to become too hard. This will not happen if well broken before planting. Heavy rains, followed by hot sunshine, will bake the surface and form an indurated crust. But let any gentleman commence boring with his finger, as I have often done, and he will discover this crust is seldom half an inch thick, whilst all below is in a condition favorable to the expansion of the roots of plants. Skinning the surface an inch deep soon after heavy rains on such soils, pulverizes this crust and imparts to it anew the power of absorbing ammonia and other atmospheric fertilizers, so exhilarating to the growing crop.

Profoundly impressed with the importance of provisions crops the coming year, in the present condition of our country, I have been induced to submit the results of my observations, backed by a series of well tried experiments, to the consideration of the farmers of the country. It is conceded on all sides that there is an alarming deficiency of horse power in all the agricultural Districts, and hence the necessity of making that power available to the fullest extent, in supplying the wants of the people. Others will do as they may think best, but I, as heretofore, will continue to prove my faith by my works.

PRY

[BY REQUEST.]

From the Raleigh Confederate.

Mr. Blount's Letter to Mr. Memminger.

JANUARY, 1864.

SIR:—I address you because your position as Secretary of the Treasury should make you wish to know all men's thoughts about our finances, and because it should give you influence with the National Legislature upon this subject at least.

We have accumulated a great debt. It continues to grow. Congress finds therein a grave matter for deliberation and action. Every citizen is formally and deeply interested in all legislation touching this matter.

The "currency question" is *the* question. Allow a few plain fundamental truths. Credit is strength. Debt is a burden. A weak man can carry little, a strong man much. When the strength and the burden are proportionate, there is no reason for anxiety. Diminish the strength or increase the load, and you make cause of apprehension. There are only two ways of relief. 1. You must diminish the load. 2. You must increase the strength.

Perhaps *the load must be carried.*

Here is where Congress is supposed to have made a great mistake. They set themselves to destroy the burden, in other words, to annihilate the debt. Why should the debt be annihilated? It may be well to have it. Does England's huge National debt crush her? She has credit. What *we* need is not *no debt,* but *proportionate credit.* We are honest so long as our *probable means* shall be equal to the *debt we contract.* Does any one believe that we have gone beyond this point? If compelled to pay *now,* are not our whole assets equal to our whole liabilities?

But we are not compelled to pay now.

For whom is this debt contracted? Partly for ourselves, mainly for posterity. In due time let us pay our part, let posterity pay its part in due time. But now, in a prodigious struggle for life, why torment ourselves about the debts of another party? That party, posterity, does not demand this of us. 1. Posterity will derive incalculably more from the struggle than we. 2. Posterity will be rich and better able to pay its own debt.

We are not to pay the debt. We are not to repudiate the debt. *We must secure the creditors.* It were unwise to pay the debt, had we ample means. It were criminal to repudiate the debt, had we the unprincipled audacity. It is wise and right to secure it.

How shall we make it secure? *By increasing our credit.* There is no other way. Let us say to the world that we shall not pay this debt. Let us see that our creditors do not lose. If we have courage to say the former and sense to achieve the latter, all will be well. If we have neither, then all our conceits and plans and projects are philosophically unsound and morally rotten. Sampson was strong and Solomon was wise and Absalom was beautiful, but I tell you, Mr. Memminger, not one of those distinguished parties was able to pay his debts without money. Neither can we. Repudiation in any shape is not payment.—Robbery is not payment. Any legislation which provides for the non-fulfilment of anything which is promised upon the Treasury notes is repudiation. Any tax upon our currency—what is it?—shall I lay aside politeness, and tell the bare truth, and call it—*robbery?*

Fall on your knees, dear sir, if need be, and implore Congress to pass a bill which shall provide for the funding of all Treasury notes according to the term of their face. There is before me a $10 bill, dated Sept. 2d, 1861 bearing this statement, "*Fundable in Confederate States Stock, bearing 8 per cent.*" A law prevents you from so funding it for me. That law was repudiation. Its passage sent a thrill of distrust through thousands of patriotic hearts. From that moment our credit deserved to tumble and began to tumble. If Congress chose to repudiate that, it might also repudiate the whole note by modifying the phrase "six months after the ratification of peace" into six months after the destruction of the world, &c. But, you say, it was ruinous to go on at that rate of interest! It was not prudent perhaps to promise it, but when God paints the portrait of an honest man, He inserts this lineament, "He that sweareth to his own hurt changeth not." The passage of the act limiting the funding is what God calls "iniquity." Talleyrand would say "It is more than a crime; it is a blunder." God is punishing us for it.

Then, indeed, Congress to legislate for the funding of all the Treasury issues, not now fundable, at reasonable rates of interest. Eight per cent. perhaps is unreasonable, but when pledged it must be met. Four per cent. might be reasonable.

"But the people would not fund the money." Let us see. Arrange that all the taxes be paid in specie, or coupons (any of our coupons) or certain classes of provisions at certain fixed prices. *Release Confederate bonds from all taxation.* Tax dividends on all other stocks, banks, factories, railways, steamboats, &c., &c. Tax products. Tax profits. Would not the money then be funded with exhilerating rapidity? If it be not the interest of the people to buy our bonds they will not buy. *Make it their interest.* That is the only governmental financiering that is decent and honest.—While we perpetually legislate to depreciate our own credit, shall we punish any one for not being fool enough to trust us?

Mark; the problem to be solved is *how* to build *up our credit.* If what has just been suggested were carried out, every man would find it his interest to become a creditor of the government, and therefore and thereafter to maintain the government. And, the broader the base the higher may be your structure. Would it not manifestly be vastly better for the government to owe a million of men $1000 each, than to owe $1000 men a million of dollars each? The debt is of the same height in both cases, but of really different breadth in the base.

Let Congress repeal every law which discriminates against our own currency. If you ask me whether I am willing to take Confederate money for certain individual bonds in my possession, and, for any reason, I say "no," and you reply "that you must pay ten times as much tax as if you would," do you not say that ten Confederate dollars is equal to one dollar?—Whoever may choose to declare Confederate currency at ninety per cent. discount, it is absolutely indecent and dishonest in Congress to say that thing.

Some zealous legislators may propose to tax the currency, making each man pay say 10 or 20 per cent. of all the Treasury notes he may have in hand at any particular date. That were an outrage. What! because I love my country and wish to uphold her government, I sell my property freely, and freely take her currency, am I to be treated thus? If taxes be necessary, certainly there must be some honest way to obtain a revenue. If you declare there is no honest way, her taxes are unnecessary. If necessary, certainly a sufficient revenue can be collected without committing the crime of repudiation, for which God is cursing us, or the crime of robbery for which if committed God and man will unite in cursing us.

No, Mr. Memminger, what is morally wrong, can never be politically right. No acts of Congress can subvert God's everlasting distinctions between right and wrong. For a little while let your debt take care of itself, and do you take care of your honor and your credit.

Let us issue no more treasury notes. Let us throw into the market our bonds of $500 each, payable in 30 years, with coupons. Let us relieve Confederate bonds of taxation. Let us lay taxes upon persons, property, products and profits to an amount sufficient to pay the interest on the National debt annually, and the future current expenses if you choose. Then, what would follow? Our credit would grow. The amount of our treasury notes in circulation would diminish quarterly. Their value would rise. The prices of all marketable articles would fall. Confidence would be restored. Our enemies would begin to lose heart. Foreign nations would begin to regard us as acting with the discretion of maturity and not with the rashness of youth. We could maintain this war as long as needful. And, as you a christian, let me add, the best of all *God would approve us.*

These are truths uttered plainly, but they are truths, and they come from one whose hearty allegiance to the Confederacy has never faltered—no, not for a single moment—and who cannot see a wicked policy turning away God's blessings from us, without lifting up a feeble cry for the right.

With very great respect,
Your fellow citizen,
PAUL BLOUNT.

LINES

Written by Dr. Wright, while in prison, at a time when it was reported that Fort Sumter had fallen, but knowing it to be false he wrote these lines:

Still wave the stars and bars
O'er Sumter's battered walls,
Still ring the loud huzzas—
Still whiz the dreaded balls.

In vain doth Ironsides
Belch forth her pondrous shell,
Old Sumter but derides
Her might—all's well, all's well.

Stand firm, stand firm ye braves,
Your country's flag defend,
Let Freemen's new made graves,
Fresh courage to you lend.

Fight them 'till the last shot
Hath on its errand sped,
Fight them whilst yet a spot
Of earth remains to tread.
Norfolk City Jail, Sept. 7th, 1863.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN ENGLAND & AMERICA ABOUT BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

The Northern papers publish the diplomatic correspondent between Seward and Russel upon the subject of the cotton loan, Confederate cruisers, steam rams, &c. To show how completely England has been bullied by the Yankees in this matter we print a portion of the letters. With such timidity as is shown by the British Government, we may well be satisfied that nothing has been further from its intentions during this war than the "recognition of the Confederate States:

THE COTTON LOAN

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 10, 1863.

* * * * This Government has heard with surprise and regret that a loan has been made in London to the insurgents, with conditions of security and payment openly hostile to the United States, and it has good reasons for assuming that most or all of the moneys thus loaned are paid to British subjects residing in Great Britain for advances in money, labor, arms, military stores, and supplies used in fitting out those hostile expeditions, in violation of the Queen's proclamation and of the enlistment acts of Great Britain, as well as of treaties and the law of nations. The President does not for a moment believe that her Majesty's Government have lent or will lend any sanction or approval to these proceedings of her Majesty's subjects; but he regrets that he is unable to perceive that any part of those transactions, so inimical to the United States, and apparently so universally known in Great Britain, have arrested the attention of her Majesty's Government, or encountered any opposition, or even any manifestation of its disapprobation or censure.

The loan made by European capitalists is a direct engagement with the armed insurgents who have assumed to control, supply, and deliver cotton for the reimbursement of the money advanced, with interest. You will give notice to Earl Russell that this transaction necessarily brings to an end all concessions, of whatever form, that have been made by this Government for mitigating or alleviating the rigor of the blockade in regard to the shipment of cotton and tobacco. Nor will any title of any person, whether citizen of the United States or subject of a foreign Power, to any cotton or merchandize, which title is derived from or through any pretended insurgent authority or other agent hostile to the United States be respected by this Government.

It would be to evince a want of frankness and good faith if we should fail to inform Great Britain that in this country the proceedings to which I have referred have come to be regarded, equally by the people and the Government, as tending to complicate the relations between the two countries in such a manner as to render it difficult, if not altogether impossible, to maintain and preserve friendship between them—a result which the President believes is as far from being desired by Great Britain as it is from being the policy or the wish of the United States. After the resort to the courts of the United Kingdom which the President has specially authorized as a sequel to the anticipations and remonstrance which you have made, thus far without any effective result, this Government is not aware of any other measures remaining within its power to arrest the tendency I have described and to avert the calamities I have deprecated. If it be in the power of the British Government to suggest anything further that it may be thought possible and proper for the United States to do with that view, the suggestion will be received and considered with the utmost candor and respect.

You will, in such manner as shall seem most proper, bring these views to the knowledge of her Majesty's Government.

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. ADAMS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 2, 1863.

Sir—Her Majesty's Government have not failed to consider, with the attention it deserved the letter which you addressed to me on the 14th ultimo, in reply to my letter of the 9th ultimo, on the subject of the intercepted correspondence which you had allegrd went to show a deliberate attempt to establish within the limits of the United Kingdom a system of action direct hostile to the Government of the United States.

I have now the honor to observe to you that, while you withhold your acquiescence in the opinion expressed by me of that correspondence, and state that you shall transmit a copy of my note, with profound regret, to your Government, you, nevertheless, do not controvert the principal positions assumed in that note.

You do not deny, first, that it is lawful for her Majesty's subjects to lend money on securities, or otherwise, to either belligerent, or, secondly, that it is also lawful to sell, to either belligerent, munitions of war.

Upon this subject I beg to call your notice that no longer ago than the 20th of last November, in answer to the remonstrance of Mexico against an alleged organized system in the United States of aiding France in the war in which she is engaged with that republic, but in which the United States are neutral, Mr. Steward replied by this, among other citations:

[After quoting from Mr. Webster's dispatch to Mr. Thompson, Earl Russell proceeds]:

It seems clear, on the principle enunciated in these authorities, that, except on the ground of any proved violation of the Foreign Enlistment act, her Majesty's Government cannot interfere with commercial dealings between British subjects and the so styled Confederate States, whether the subject of these dealings be money or contraband goods, or even ships for warlike purposes.

MR. ADAMS TO EARL RUSSELL

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, April 6, 1863.

* * * I have given to all the passages presented by your lordship the same profound attention which I habitually pay to everything from the same source. I cannot, however, perceive that they have any effect in disturbing the positions which have been heretofore assumed by myself. The sale and transfer, by a neutral, of arms, of munitions of war, and even of vessels of war, to a belligerent country, not subject to blockade at the time, as a purely commercial transaction is decided by these authorities not to be unlawful, they go not a step further, and precisely to that extent I have myself taken no exceptions to the doctrine.

But the case is changed when a belligerent is shown to be taking measures to establish a system of operations in a neutral country, with the intent to carry on a war from its ports, much in the same way that it would do, if it could, from its own territory, when it appoints agents residing in that country for the purpose of borrowing money to be applied to the fitting out of hostile armaments in those very ports, and when it appoints and sends out agents to superintend in those ports the constructing, equipping and arming of ships of war, as well as the enlisting of the subjects of the neutral country, to issue forth for the purpose of carrying on hostilities on the ocean.

These are the points to which I desire to call your lordship's attention in the intercepted dispatches. I affirmed that they went to show a system of operations to the extent thus designated. I did not affirm that they absolutely proved the fact. But I did mean to be understood as affirming them to furnish strong corroborative evidence to sustain all other proofs which I have been in the practice of laying before your lordship for a long time past of the abuses made of her Majesty's neutral territory for the conduct of the war directly from her ports, without the intervention of time even for the vessels to gain the semblance of a national character.

* * * * * * *

LAIRD'S RAMS.

MR. ADAMS TO EARL RUSSELL.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, Sept. 3, 1863.

My Lord: I have the honor to transmit copies of further depositions relating to the launching and other preparation of the second of the two vessels of war from the yard of Messrs. Laird, at Birkenhead, concerning which it has already been my disagreeable duty to make most serious representations to her Majesty's Government.

I believe there is not any reasonable ground for doubt that these vessels, if permitted to leave the port of Liverpool, will be at once devoted to the object of carrying on war against the United States of America. I have taken the necessary measures in the proper quarters to ascertain the truth of the respective statements current here, that they are intended for the use of the Government of France or for the Pacha of Egypt. I have found both without foundation. At this moment neither of those Powers appears to have occasion to use concealment or equivocation in regard to its intentions, had it any in obtaining such ships.—In the notes which I have the honor to address to your lordship on the 11th of July and 14th of August, I believe I stated the importance attached by my Government to the decision involved in this case with sufficient distinctness. Since that date I have had the opportunity to receive from the United States a full approbation of its contents. At the same time I feel it my painful duty to make known to your lordship that, in some respects, it has fallen short in expressing the earnestness with which I have been in the interval, directed to describe the grave nature of the situation in which both countries must be placed in the event of an act of aggression committed against the Government and people of the United States by either of these formidable vessels.

I pray your lordship to accept the assurances of the highest consideration with which I have the honor to be, my lord, your most obedient servant,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Right Honorable Earl Russell, &c., &c.

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. ADAMS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 8, 1863.

Lord Russell presents his compliments to Mr. Adams, and has the honor to inform him that instructions have been issued which will prevent the departure of the two iron-clad vessels from Liverpool.

THE FITTING OUT OF THE ALEXANDRA.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 11th, 1863.

Sir—Your dispatch of the 26th of June (No. 438) has been received, together with three paper books containing a report of the trial of the Alexandra.

* * * * *

If the law of Great Britain must be left without amendment, and be construed by the Government in conformity with the rulings of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, then there will be left for the United States no alternative but to protect themselves and their commerce against armed cruisers proceeding from British ports as against the naval forces of a public enemy; and also to claim and insist upon indemnities for the injuries which all such expeditions have hitherto committed or shall hereafter commit against this Government and the citizens of the United States. To this end this Government is now preparing a naval force with the utmost vigor; and if the national navy, which it is rapidly creating, shall not be sufficient for the emergency, then the United States must bring into employment such private armed naval forces as the mercantile marine shall afford. British ports, domestic as well as colonial, are now open, under certain restrictions, to the visits of piratical vessels, and not only furnish them with coals, provisions, and repairs, but even receive their prisoners when the enemies of the United States come in to obtain such relief from voyages in which they have either burned ships which they have captured, or have even manned and armed them as pirates and sent them abroad as auxiliaries in the work of destruction. Can it be an occasion for either surprise or complaint that if this condition of things is to remain and receive the deliberate sanction of the British Government, the navy of the United States will receive instructions to pursue these enemies into the port which thus, in violation of the law of nations and the obligations of neutrality, become harbors for the pirates? The President very distinctly perceives the risks and hazards which a naval conflict thus maintained will bring to the commerce, and even to the peace, of the two countries. But he is obliged to consider that in the case supposed the destruction of our commerce will probably amount to a naval war waged by a portion, at least, of the British nation upon the Government and people of the United States—a war tolerated, although not declared, or avowed, by the British Government. If through the necessary employment of all our means of national defence, such a partial war shall become a general one between the two nations, the President thinks that the responsibility for that painful result will not fall upon the United States.

ENGLAND'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Earl Russell to Mr. Adams.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 11, 1863.

Sir—I have received your letter of the 5th inst., and have read it with great regret.

It has been the aim of the Government of Great Britain to maintain a strict neutrality between the parties who for two years have carried on a civil war of unusual extent and loss of life on the continent of North America.

Her Majesty's Government have, for the most part, succeeded in this impartial course. If they have been unable to prevent some violations of neutrality on the part of the Queen's subjects, the cause has been that Great Britain is a country which is governed by definite laws, and is not subject to arbitrary will. But law, as you are well aware, is enforced here, as in the United States, by independent courts of justice, which will not admit assertion for proof, nor conjecture for certainty.

* * * * * *

In the case still pending of the iron clad steam rams at Birkenhead, Mr. Seward, with his knowledge and perspicuity of judgment, cannot fail to acknowledge that it was necessary to show not only that these vessels were built and equipped for purposes of war, but also that they were intended for the so-called Confederate States.

With a view to complete the evidence on this head it was material to prove that the iron clads were not intended for the French Government, or for the Pacha of Egypt. With respect to the French Government Her Majesty's Government have received, upon inquiry, assurances through Earl Cowley and the Marquis of Cadore, that the French Government have nothing to do with the Birkenhead iron-clads.

In respect to the Egyptian Government, it was only on the 5th instant that Her Majesty's Government received a dispatch from Mr. Colquhoun, Her Majesty's Consul General in Egypt, which is conclusive on this subject.

Ismail Pacha refused to purchase these vessels.

From this example, and that of the vessels built for the Emperor of China, whose name was alleged all over the United States to be a mere sham to cover the real destination of the vessels, the President will gather how necessary it is to be dispassionate and careful in inquiries and statements upon subjects involving such great interests, and affecting the good faith and character of a Power so honorable as Great Britain.

These matters will, no doubt, be duly and dispassionately considered by the Government at Washington, however they may have been understood in London.

I deem it right, however, to observe that the question at issue between yourself and her Majesty's Government relates to two separate and distinct matters—the general international duties of neutrality, and the municipal law of the United Kingdom. With regard to the general duties of a neutral, according to international law, the true doctrine has been laid down repeatedly by Presidents and Judges of eminence of the United States, and that doctrine is, that a neutral may sell to either or both of two belligerent parties any implements or munitions of war which such belligerents may wish to purchase from the subjects of the neutral, and it is difficult to find a reason why a ship that is to be used for warlike purposes is more an instrument or implement of war than cannon, muskets, swords, bayonets, gunpowder, and projectiles to be fired from cannon and muskets.

A ship or musket may be sold to one belligerent or the other, and only ceases to be neutral when the ship is owned, manned, and employed in war, and the musket is held by a soldier, and used for the purpose of killing his enemy. In fact, the ship can never be expected to decide a war or a campaign, whereas the other things above mentioned may, by equipping a large army, enable the belligerent which requires them to obtain decisive advantages in the war.

Then, again, as regards the employment of the subjects of a neutral by either belligerent: it is obvious that even if the whole crew of a ship-of-war were composed of the subjects of a neutral, that crew should have less influence on the results of the war than whole regiments and brigades employed on land, and composed of the subjects of a neutral State. * * *

LAMARTINE.—The London Times contains the following appeal, in forma pauperii: "M. de Lamartine, the great French poet, is in a condition bordering on distress, and his property on the eve of being sold by auction. The subscription collected in France have not been sufficient to rescue him. To accomplish this purpose, he has himself become editor of his entire works, to be had, in a complete form, at the price of seventeen guineas, which sum is respectfully requested to be forwarded to M. A. Azur, 117 Jermyn street London, the authorized representative of M de Larmartine, who will himself immediately forward the copies of his works.—M. Azur will also receive at the above address any subscriptions, in post office orders or postage stamps kindly intended for the post. An acknowledgment for every sum received will be sent by return of post." The question suggests itself—why should not Lamartine's landed property, to which there is no heir of his blood, be sold to pay his debts? His imprudence threw him into debt, and he ought not to desire to live as a landed proprietor and ask the public to settle with his creditors.

MARRIED.

By S. H. Simmons, Esq., at the residence of the bride's father, in Duplin county, on the 26th inst., Mr. LOUIS J. SHAW, to Miss MARY E. OUTLAW, all of Duplin county.

DIED.

In the village, at Little River, S. C., Jan. 14th, of Pneumonia, EDWARD, eldest son of Benjamin N. and Lydia A. Ward.

Seldom has it been our lot to record the death of such a promising little boy; though but 7 years and 6 months old his body, as well as mind, had grown to an almost gigantic size. No one not knowing him to be otherwise, either from his looks or conversation, would have taken him to be a child of his age; but that manly little boy, so much loved by his afflicted parents, and so much admired by all who knew him, is

"Gone to the grave; we no longer behold thee
Nor tread the rough path of the world by thy side;
But the wide arms of mercy are spread to unfold thee,
And Sinners may hope since the Sinless has died."

WILMINGTON MARKET, FEBRUARY 3, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE.—None coming to market, and the stock in butchers hands has all been worked off. There is a fair demand for butchering purposes, and we quote on the hoof at $1 25 to $1 40 per pound for net meat as in quality.

BEESWAX.—$2 75 to $3 per lb.

BACON.—Is scarce and wanted. We quote small sales from carts at $2 85 to $3 per lb.

BUTTER.—$5 per lb.

CORN.—Scarcely any on market, and little or none coming in. We quote at $4 to $5 per bushel.

CORN MEAL.—The supply is not equal to the demand. We quote from the granaries at $15 per bushel.

COPPERAS.—Retails at $3 to $4 per lb.

COTTON.—Small sales during the week at prices ranging from $1 45 to $1 55 per lb., according to quality.

FLOUR.—Scarcely any coming to market and the supply is very light. We quote small sales from store during the week at $45 to $150 per bbl., for superfine.

FODDER.—$15 to $18 per 100 lbs.

HAY.—$18 to $20 per 100 lbs.

HIDES.—Green $1 75 to $2, and dry $4 to $4 25 per lb.

LEATHER.—Sole $11 50 to $14, and upper $12 50 to $13 per lb.

LARD.—$3 to $3 50 per lb.

MOLASSES.—By the bbl., $14 per gallon.

NAILS.—By the keg, $1 60 to $1 70 per lb.

POULTRY.—Live fowls $2 50 to $3, and Turkeys $12 to $15 each; dressed $2 to $2 25 per lb.

PEAS.—Cow are in demand, and market bare. Nominal at $15 to $16 per bushel.

PEA NUTS.—Sell from carts at $14 to $15 per bushel as in quality.

PORK.—Fresh is in demand any scarcely any coming to market. We quote from carts at $2 50 per lb.

RICE.—Clean is very scarce and in demand. Sells by the cask at 60 cents per lb.

SALT.—The market rules steady, with sales of Sound make during the week at $18 to $20 per bushel.

SUGAR.—Sells by the barrel at $4 50 to $4 00 per lb. for brown.

SHEETING.—Fayetteville factory, $3 40 to $3 50 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Only small sales have taken place, and it is generally held at $4 per gallon.

TALLOW—$2 75 to $3 per lb.

YARN—By the bale, $30 to $32 per bunch.

WOOD—Sales during the week, by the boat load, at $25 to $27 for pine, $30 to $32 for ash, and $40 to $45 per cord for oak.

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL commenced on Monday, the 25th of January, 1864.

Tuition—$25, $37½ and $50 per session.

Music $37½.

Board—$16 per week, half in advance.

ISHAM ROYAL,
Rev. J. L. STEWART, } Principals.
Warsaw, N. C.

Feb. 4th, 1864 19 3t*

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF LOFTIN & CURRIE is this day dissolved by mutual consent of parties.

G. T. LOFTIN.
D. A. CURRIE.

Dec. 17th, 1863.

PERSONS having claims against the above firm will call on or address L. R. Loftin, at Bear Swamp, N. C.

FOR SALE—Six Salt Pans and Fixtures, on Middle Sound, near Wilmington, N. C.

Apply to L. R. LOFTIN,
117 3[illegible]—18 2t* Bear Swamp, N. C.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE,
Fourth Congressional District, N. C.,
January 28th, 1864.

IN PURSUANCE OF GENERAL ORDER No. 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., dated January 20th, Commanding Officers of Home Guard and Militia, of 4th Congressional District, are requested to cause *all* persons between 18 and 45 years of age, within their several commands, to assemble at the following times and places for examination and enrolment:

New Hanover Co., 22d Regt., at Wilmington, Feb. 20th to 27th inclusive.

New Hanover Co., 23d Regt., at Wilmington, Feb. 29th to March 3d inclusive.

Brunswick Co., 30th Regt., at Smithville, March 5th to March 10th inclusive.

Columbus Co., 57th Regt., at Whiteville, March 14th to March 18th inclusive.

Robeson Co., 58th Regt., at Lumberton, March 23d to March 26th inclusive.

Robeson Co., 59th Regt., at Lumberton, March 28th to March 31st inclusive.

Richmond Co., [illegible] Regt., at Laurinburg, April 4 to April 7th inclusive.

Richmond Co., 6[illegible] Regt., at Rockingham, April 11th to April 14th inclusive.

Bladen Co., 55th Regt., at Elizabethtown, April 16th to April 20th inclusive.

Cumberland Co., 53d Regt., at Fayetteville, April 22d to April 24th inclusive.

Cumberland Co., 54th Regt., at Fayetteville, April 27th to April 30th inclusive.

Harnett Co., 52d Regt., at Lillington, May 3d to May 7th inclusive.

This call embraces all persons, whether previously exempted or not.

WM. M. SWANN,
Capt. and Chief Enrolling Officer,
Fourth Congressional District N. C.

NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.

HEADQUARTERS MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
Chief Enrolling Office, Jan. 24, 1864.

I. Pursuant to orders received from Headquarters of Conscription at Raleigh N. C., in regard to all men liable to Conscription under recent act of Congress, approved Dec 28th, 1863, the Medical Examining Board for Fourth Congressional District, N. C., will convene in accordance with above named times and places.

The attention of all concerned is called to the following order: "*All exemptions heretofore granted* are subject to revision, and if [illegible] from Bureau of Conscription, and it found to be improper or unauthorized by law, will be revoked."

OCTAVIUS A. WHITE,
Surgeon P. A. C. S.,
Chief of Examining Board,
Fourth Congressional District, N. C.

Jan. 29 120-3mos d&w

D[illegible] B. F. A[illegible]RINGTON,
SURGEON DENTIST.
OFFICE ROOMS on first floor over Munson's (formerly Baldwin's) Clothing Store.
Jan 28th 119 10 tf

GENUINE COD LIVER OIL

FOR a general broken down condition of the system and the very best known remedy for Pulmonary Consumption and other Scrofulous diseases. A large lot just received and for sale at WILSON'S.
Feb. 1st, 1864. 122 6 &19 1t

COFFEE.

100 BAGS RIO COFFEE landing ex S. S. Rothesay Castle. For sale by
Feb. 1, 1863.—121-4t-is DeROSSET & BROWN.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1864

THE Raleigh *Standard* denies that any idea of secession from the Confederacy lurks under the proposition for a convention in this State, of which movement that paper is the prime organ.

We gladly give the *Standard* all the credit which is due to its disclaimer, and only regret that we cannot attach any greater importance to it. Whatever the *Standard* may say or think *now*—and we do not wish to go behind the record to assail motives—we cannot hide from ourselves the tendency of the movements on foot, nor, after the experience of the last year, feel any assurance as to the future course of that paper.

When the *Standard* hints that we would stir up or sanction mob violence, it does injustice to its own common sense, and to its knowledge of our course for long years. It must be aware that we would be among the first to raise our voice against any such thing.

But we must repeat emphatically that this agitation for a convention, under existing circumstances, will be and can be productive of nothing but evil. The idea of holding a convention, in the midst of arms, to find out the way of peace, with the enemy's sword pointed at your breast, seems to us preposterous. Peace sought in this way means something different from "Confederate" peace, and surely while hosts are in the field, and battles being fought, North Carolina can seek no separation, even in peace, from those whose fate is joined to her own by links yet wet with mutual blood.

Ericsson and Iron-Clads.

THE gullibility of mankind in general is not a little remarkable, but the queerest thing about it is that this peculiar feature exhibits itself most forcibly among those races of people who pride themselves especially upon their [illegible]. The people of the Northern States are a shrewd people—a keen people—there is no denying that, and yet there is no people in existence more likely to take up with and run mad upon any taking [illegible] new fangled notion.

The [illegible] of Captain Ericsson is certainly a proof [illegible] of the gullibility of the people there, but of their disposition to [illegible] up any notion and rush it forward without [illegible]. Ericsson was known as [illegible] man. He had persuaded parties to advance money to carry out his project of [illegible] a ship with heated air. After innumerable trials and vast expenditures the thing turned out to be [illegible] from the first said it would be. By way of wind up, the complicated [illegible] iron machinery was taken out of the vessel, a steam engine put in, and she got along. The hot-air idea was an [illegible].

Some years ago, a captain in the British navy, whose name [illegible] the idea of turret [illegible]. [illegible] this idea, appropriating [illegible] the U. S. Government to build [illegible] battery which was called the "Monitor," and this Monitor having by accident [illegible] at Hampton Roads [illegible] the terrible Merrimac [illegible] Ericsson [illegible] and iron yard was forthwith [illegible] "cheese boxes" which practically [illegible] which, as shown at Charleston, [illegible] forts. And still they go. [illegible] strange how a visionary and unsuccessful [illegible] as Ericsson could so far carry away [illegible] people so [illegible] shrewd and ingenious as those of the Northern States; but so it is, and future ages will look to him and his iron-clads as among the most extensive humbugs of the century.

Of course we ought to [illegible] over the failure of these [illegible] at one time to be so formidable, and which [illegible] vaunted as invincible. [illegible] multiplying copies of a faulty model so much the better for us.

But while these remarks will apply especially to the Yankee Monitors, they will apply generally to all iron-clads. We cannot but think that the furor for them will soon have passed, and that, at least for sea-going vessels, the iron-clad ships will, ere the century closes, take their place with the relics of the past, and be as obsolete as the mailed knights of the middle ages.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn that about five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the 27th instant, while the mail train on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad going west was running between Maysville and Sumter, S. C., Mr. William [illegible] Nichols, residing at Cartersville, S. C., in attempting to pass from one car to another, somehow fell between and was instantly killed, the wheels cutting off his legs. He was otherwise fearfully mangled. Mr. Nichols was a native of North Carolina, and might have been some thirty to thirty five years of age. He leaves a wife and family. He was a sober, steady, industrious man.

"THE DAILY CONFEDERATE."—We have received the first and second numbers of the above paper published at Raleigh, N. C., by Messrs. A. M. GORMAN & Co. It is neatly printed—is of the same size of the *State Journal*, of which it is the successor, and gives evidence of industry and [illegible].

No Northern Mail.

We are without any Northern mail this morning.—This, we learn, is in consequence of the mail train and the engine having been pressed into service by General PICKETT and carried off the W. & W. R. R. to some place and for some purpose to us and to our readers at present unknown, but which will hereafter more fully appear, when we may have occasion to refer to it.

The telegraphic columns to-day are as full and as confused as usual. Our readers must endeavour to pick a meaning out of them for themselves. We don't know exactly where the blame properly attaches, but indeed the telegrams as they reach us, have lately been very poor affairs.

FIRE.—An alarm of fire last night, about half past 11 o'clock, proceeded from the house on Fourth street, next door above Princess, occupied by R. J. HOWARD, Esq.

Providentially the fire was discovered early, and, by prompt exertions, was subdued before any very serious damage was done. The house flamed up quite high, and threatened, at one time, to involve not only the house where it started, but all the adjoining tenements.

The greatest loss was, we [illegible] suffered by Mr. HOWARD in the hasty removal, and consequent injury to furniture.

It is difficult to explain the origin of the fire. It looks as if it might have been set on fire, and then again it don't. No motive but the most wanton mischief could possibly be assigned for an act of incendiarism for we do not believe that Mr. HOWARD has an enemy in the world.

BEAUTIFUL WEATHER.—We do not know whether the weather can be called [illegible], but it is certainly delightful. The sky is clear and cloudless but not of that dizzyingly bright, steel blue, that is too apt to weary by its glare. There is a soft, delicate haze, a gentle refreshing breeze, a temperature of 70 in the shade, a freshness in all things. It is just such a day as would make a drive to the Sound pleasant, a plunge delightful, a nice meal with trimmings something to which justice could be done.

But drives and sounds and sea-beaches are out of the question, and it mars the pleasure of the opening season to know that what God gives for good, man will pervert to evil, and that the season that awakens nature to beauty will only arouse man to carnage.

THEATRE.—The Theatre was crowded last night, on the occasion of Mr. JENKINS' benefit. The performances passed off remarkably well. Miss WREN as Lucretia Borgia, in the play of that name, was loudly, and, judging from the closing scene, deservedly applauded.—We only witnessed the last scene. We learn that the character throughout was most effectively rendered—No doubt other parts were well played also, but that of Lucretia is the only one we have heard spoken of.

B. F. BUTLER, formerly a lawyer of Lowell, Massachusetts, and now a Major General in the volunteer army of the United States, once enjoyed a fair character among men. He was looked upon as a keen and rising lawyer, and deservedly so, for BUTLER is a man of more than average ability. He stood high with his party, and "BEN BUTLER" was the representative man of the young Democracy of Massachusetts; for the time when, in point of years, he could have occupied that position, is not long past. BUTLER, although so frequently referred to as "Old BUTLER," is but little—very little over forty years of age. As for his personal appearance, *that* men could easily overlook, while it was supposed to be simply an eccentricity of nature, meaning no harm. If BUTLER had turned out differently, the obliquity of his vision, the scowling protuberance of his eye-brows, and the squelchy relation generally existing between his neck and shoulders would have soon been forgotten;—nay, people might even have come to entertain a sort of respect for these peculiarities. But BUTLER has taken his own course, and in pursuing that course has earned for himself a notoriety under which he writhes. He knows that not only throughout the broad limits of the Confederacy, but also in far off foreign lands, his name is never mentioned without the addition of "the Beast." He may affect to sneer at the refusal of the Confederate government to hold intercourse with him, or to conduct exchanges through him, but it galls him to the quick. From the nature of things it must do so. It is a terrible thing for a man, by his own vile and brutal acts to cut himself off from his species; a man, too, capable of other things—a man of strong intellect, who if he cannot feel the promptings of humanity, has at least sense enough to perceive the terrible abasement of his situation, and to know that now, henceforth, until the grave closes over him, the name he has earned will cling to him like the shirt of Nessus, and that his sins will be visited upon his children after him, to whom an enemy need but point a finger of scorn to mark them as the litter of the "beast." Better for him he had never been born.

The Asheville *News* of the 21st inst., has the following particulars relative to the capture of Gen. Vance by the Yankees:

"Some days since Gen. Vance with a part of Henry's Battalion and a few men from Thomas' Legion, started towards Sevierville Tenn. At Gatlinsburg he left his artillery and all his men but about 100 dashed into Sevierville, and captured a Yankee train of 17 wagons, with the teamsters and wagon masters. Six hundred Yankee cavalry were encamped six miles below town, to whom information was of course promptly communicated of what Gen. Vance had done. In the meantime Gen. V. pushed off towards Cosby with his prize, stopping at Shults' Mill about an hour, having sent a courier ordering the men at Gatlinsburg to meet him there. This they failed to do, stating that the route was impracticable for artillery. At the end of about an hour, and while Gen. Vance's were entirely off their guard, the Yankees swept down upon them, taking them completely by surprise. A running fight ensued, our men scattering in every direction, and making a stand wherever a few of them could get together. Gen. Vance rallied a little squad, and after an ineffectual resistance against overwhelming numbers, was captured, with his Inspector-General, Capt Lucius H. Smith, and about 30 others. Maj. Charlie Roberts was in the affair, as was also Dr. W. H. Murdoch, escaped, with many others. The Yankees recaptured their wagons and a scene ambulance and about fifty horses from Gen. Vance's command.

"Col. Henry, with his cavalry and artillery, worked his way through the mountains, and passed over the battle ground the next day, and most of the information in regard to the capture of Gen. Vance he obtained from people living on the spot. The Yankees did not tarry long, but pushed off rapidly as possible.

"These are substantially the facts as gathered from the information received here by Col. Palmer, of this unfortunate affair.

When will our people learn the importance of heeding *both ends* of the injunction, 'WATCH and pray?'"

From the Asheville News.

THOMAS' LEGION.

SMOKY MOUNTAIN, Dec. 25th, 1863.

EDITOR ASHEVILLE NEWS—Dear Sir: Upon the surrender of East Tennessee, my command, known as Thomas' Legion, became divided. The larger portion was ordered towards Abingdon, and the remainder, five companies, three mounted and two Indian companies were assigned to other duties. The mounted companies, under Capts Neff, Wallace and Garley, were detached and assigned to duty with regiments of cavalry. The Indian companies were ordered by Major General Buckner to fall back on the Smoky Mountains, to aid in protecting Western North Carolina. And while the other two portions of the Legion have acquired deservedly much reputation in the field, the Indians have done good service, but little known. It becomes my duty to mention some of the important services they, with a few whites, have rendered, probably unknown to you and the public.

When they fell back on the Smoky Mountains last fall, they held two regiments of the enemy in check, and prevented them from passing into Jackson county, and thence to Asheville, as they probably would have done. A portion of them were sent to Cherokee county, to aid in putting down the robbers under Goldman Bryson, which resulted in the capture of a large portion of his men and afterwards he was chased by Lt. Campbell Taylor and a few Indians to his mountain fastnesses, and upon refusing to surrender was shot down. On his person was found papers containing the names of his men and a commission from Gen. Burnside, which proved that his robberies and murders had the sanction of the Lincoln Government.

A short time since the Home Guard of Sevier county, Tenn., arrested and imprisoned several of my men. On the 8th inst. I started from the Smoky Mountains with less than two hundred men, including Capt. Boon and his squad; traveled about forty miles, reached Sevierville at break of day, captured sixty Home Guards, six Yankees, their guns, ammunition, &c., broke open the Jail, released my men, and returned to the Mountains. The Provost Marshal was also taken prisoner and with the rest paroled. At Gatlinsburg the command became divided. The part that remained had a skirmish with one hundred and ten Yankees and a large number of Home Guards. Two of the Indians were slightly wounded. The loss of the enemy not known. The enemy have at least been taught that while we hold the Smoky Mountains Western North Carolina and the adjacent portions of East Tennessee are hard to subjugate.

My command being assigned to duty with Brig. Gen. Vance, by Gen. Bragg, when the command is brought together in East Tennessee, the heart of the Confederacy, it is quite probable that more important services may be rendered.

Better have a home in the mountains, where civil and religious liberty can still exist, than submit to Lincoln's hirelings, though we be furnished with the flesh pots of Egypt. WM. H. THOMAS, Col. Com. Le.

THE CURRENCY IN 1778 AND 1864.—In the third year of the Revolutionary War, 1778, General Washington, writing about the currency, said:

"A rat in the shape of a horse is not to be bought at this time for less than £200, nor a saddle under 30 or 40; boots 20; and shoes and other articles in like proportion. How is it possible, therefore, for officers to stand this without an increase of pay? And how is it possible to advance their pay, when flour is selling at different places, from five to fifteen pounds per hundred, hay from 10 to 30 pounds per ton, and beef and other essentials in proportion?"

Counting a pound at $5, we must perceive how nearly prices then correspond with those prevailing now.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 28th, 1864.

Five shells were fired at the city last night; five shots were also fired at Sumter, all of which struck. The enemy are still at work on their batteries at Cummings' Point, and engaged in hauling ammunition. No change in the fleet.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28, 1864.

Nothing important transacted in the Senate. A bill was reported in the House this morning by Hilton, from the Judiciary Committee, to amend the act to put an end to substitution. It provides that farmers and planters engaged last year in the production of grain and provisions, by their own manual labor or superintending others, and who have substitutes, be exempt on the following conditions: First, he shall devote himself and labor to superintending exclusively the production of provisions. Second, he shall pay to the Government an additional tenth of his pork or bacon, beginning with the product of last year.—Third, if required, he shall sell all surplus provisions now on hand, or hereafter made, to soldiers' families, at not more than Government prices. Fourth, he shall have a substitute, not liable to conscription, now in the army, or who has been legally discharged or died in the service.—Fifth, the benefits of this act not to apply to persons on farms or plantations where there is any other male adult not liable to conscription. The bill was taken up and discussed till the secret session.

FROM THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28th, 1864.

The New York Herald of the 2?th, says that on the 3d. Longstreet sent a letter to Foster, remonstrating against the circulation of Lincoln's amnesty proclamations amongst his soldiers, and suggesting the propriety of communicating any views the Federal government may have upon the subject through him rather than by handbills. Foster, in reply, accepts the suggestion, and embraces the opportunity to send twenty copies, relying upon the generosity of Longstreet to give them publicity among his officers and men.

The Steamer Canada, from Queenstown on the 10th, has arrived at Halifax. The Princess of Wales has been delivered of a son.

The Sleswick Holstein question had a very threatening aspect. The German troops on the borders of Holstein are estimated at sixty thousand.

Affairs in Poland are unchanged.

The English Parliament will assemble on the 4th of February. The Liverpool cotton market is firmer, and all qualities have advanced slightly.

Gold in New York is unchanged.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H., Jan. 28th, 1864.

Capt. Strother, of the fourth Virginia Cavalry, captured twelve Yankees near James City, Madison County, on Tuesday evening, together with their arms, equipments and horses. Two prisoners, captured near Bristow Station, have been received. There will be a review of the Yankee army near Culpeper C. H. to-morrow. The weather is very warm, the temperature being at sixty-five in the shade. The roads are in fine condition.

FROM LONGSTREET'S COMMAND.

RUSSELLVILLE, Jan. 27th, 1864.

The enemy evacuated Tazewell yesterday morning, retreating to Cumberland Gap. Major Day occupied the place the same day, capturing some stores and property. Our troops are being rapidly clothed.

Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, has kindly offered Gen. Longstreet enough clothing to supply his command. It is to be hoped that a liberal contribution of socks and gloves will be sent forward by private individuals, as much suffering can be prevented thereby.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H., Jan. 29th, 1864.

It is reported that the enemy's cavalry are moving. One report is that Kilpatrick has gone to the Peninsula in transports, and another is that they are going towards Fredericksburg.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS—CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 29th, 1864.

The removal of the hitch in the exchange of prisoners is now a subject of much thought on the part of the Government and congressmen. The Senate has passed a resolution looking to the exchange of such free negroes of the North as are citizens of the Northern States. The House Judiciary Committee have considered this matter, and have indicated that a report favorable to such an arrangement will be made. A number of our statesmen favor our Government adopting the principle laid down by the law of nations, and exchange all prisoners who are actually free and residents of the Northern States, and recognized by the laws of these States as citizens, man for man.

The most of the time of both Houses of Congress is occupied in secret session.

The tax and currency bills have passed the House, and the military bill passed the Senate some days ago; but their provisions are not made public, and it is not known what progress is now being made.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS—THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

RICHMOND, Jan. 29th, 1864.

The Senate to-day removed the injunction of secrecy from the military bill passed by that body on the 16th inst. It provides that from its passage all white residents of the Confederate States, between eighteen and forty-five, shall be in service during the war, and all between forty-five and fifty-five shall enroll themselves within such time as the President shall prescribe, and all failing to enroll to be conscribed into the army in the field. All details for provost and hospital guards, service in the quartermaster, commissary, in the conscript bureaus, agents, clerks, etc., shall be taken from those between forty five and fifty five, now in the army, and below the age of forty-five of those unfit for field service. All the exemption laws are repealed except for mail contractors, and the following substituted: All unfit for service, members and officers of Congress, State Legislatures, and such other officers as the President and Governors of States shall declare necessary to administer the Government; Ministers authorized to preach on the 10th of April, 1862; one editor to each newspaper published on the 10th of April, 1862, and has been regularly published and has been editor ever since, and the printers; one apothecary to each store engaged at that time and regularly since; physicians over thirty-five years in regular practice for seven years; teachers continuously engaged for two years; one overseer on each farm of twenty field hands, the sole proprietor being a minor, insane, femme sole, or person in service; *Provided*, that such overseer has been so employed since the 10th April, 1862, and if there is no white male adult on the farm not liable to service; one person, under each government contract, with certain restrictions. Any quarter master or commissary not in the field, provost marshal or nitre or enrolling officer, who shall employ any one liable to service between eighteen and forty-five, to be cashiered. The wise and principal features of the bill, as passed by the Senate, are still in secret session in the House. What changes have been made in it is not known.

In the house this morning a resolution was offered that the practice of holding secret sessions is one by which the responsibility of the government to the people is in a measure destroyed, and is an encroachment on principle, to be tolerated only in extreme and public necessity, and he eatter all measures to increase the strength and efficiency of the army, and having no reference to plans of campaigns, or military operations in the field, be discussed matured and passed in open session. It was voted down and the House refused to call for the yeas and nays.

A bill to increase the pay of the non-commissioned officers and privates in service for the whole war one hundred per cent., was presented, and the rules suspended for its immediate consideration; yeas fifty-six, nays fifteen. Some discussion ensued and propositions to amend made, and the matter was referred to the military committee. The motion heretofore entertained to reconsider the bill fixing the time of meeting of the next Congress was called up and rejected—yeas 30, nays 43.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29th, 1864.

The enemy at 9 o'clock last night re-opened their fire on Sumter with three 10-inch Columbiads and one 30-pounder Parrott. The firing is directed at the south end of the fort.

During the night 183 shells were thrown, 82 of which burst in and over the fort. Two Parrott shots also struck the fort.

The firing on Sumter continued all day, and is still going on this evening. No casualties. No damage done the fort.

No shelling to day since last report.

NEWS FROM TEXAS.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Jan. 11, via JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 29, 1864.

We have accounts of another serious Indian raid in Cook county, in which twelve or fifteen people were killed. The Indians were armed and equipped by the Yankees.

Fifteen millions of dollars of Confederate money, that had run the blockade from some eastern port to Havana, and had safely reached Monterey, Mexico, en route to the Trans-Mississippi Department, have been attached by the English house of Milno & Co., of Matamoras, for an alleged failure on the part of Maj Hart, a quartermaster and agent of the Confederate States Government, in meeting his contracts with that house for cotton. The same house also attached a large amount of cotton in transitu in Mexico, belonging to the Government on the same account.

General A. J. Hamilton, abolitionist, has been appointed Military Governor of Texas, and had a public reception in Matamoras by Gov. Zerona and Cortinas. In a speech at the banquet, he announced that in case the French advanced on Matamoras the Yankees would help the Mexicans whip them out. Hamilton has as yet issued no proclamation that we have heard of.

A force of the Yankees, five hundred strong, have advanced from Brownsville on King's Road. They met with no opposition.

Col. Benavides and Col. Jno. S. Ford, the old ranger, are raising a force in the West to suppress the Mexican bandits now depredating on our soil.

The Yankee force at Salina and DeKew's Point, is about twelve thousand men. They are occupying Indianola with a small garrison, and have visited Lavacca. They did no damage there, save sacking a few houses. The railroad from Lavacca to Victoria is thoroughly destroyed. They also landed a force of a few hundred, one day last week in the upper part of Matagorda Peninsula, for the purpose of cutting off fifteen of our pickets, who were below them. The pickets escaped in some oyster boats. They were a squad of volunteer exempts from this city, under command of Ex-Gov. Henderson.

A company of men, under Captain Bugeley, attempted last week to cross from the main land to the peninsula. In a second they were caught in the middle of the bay by a storm; the boats swamped, and they were obliged to swim. About fourteen of the men perished in the attempt. Their dead bodies were being washed up by the waves. They were frozen to death.

No engagement, scarcely even a skirmish, has yet occurred on our coast since the fall of Esperanza.

Since the 1st instant we have experienced the coldest weather known for many years. The thermometer on the 1st went to 10 degrees Farenheit. It is believed that nearly all the stubble in the sugar cane has been frozen out.

Our people have learned to look reverses squarely in the face. They evince only a determination to fight it out, no matter against what odds or under what difficulties. Texas will not succumb even if any other State should, which we regard as impossible.

The Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln excites hardly a thought. It is not regarded as being of enough importance to be worth laughing at even. The health and spirits of our troops is good. The organization of the army is thorough, and veterans are in command of every brigade. Many of the regiments are from eight hundred to eleven hundred strong. In a word Texas is all right. The enemy has in two months taken no point that was regarded as defensible and intended to be defended. They will not attempt to do so with less than two to one of our forces.

The arrival of Judge Upshur, from Richmond, is announced in the papers. He brought over a large amount of Confederate bonds.

About four hundred prisoners of war have been exchanged at Vermillionville, La. We still have several hundred more to exchange, but the Yankees have nothing to offer for them.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

MOBILE, Jan. 29th, 1864.

A special dispatch to the Evening News, dated Jackson, Miss., Jan. 29th, says that fifteen transports, laden with troops, arrived at Vicksburg on the 27th.

The enemy is in force along Big Black—Sherman's corps.

It is reported that three or four regiments passed up the Yazoo to Mechanicsburg and met the 2d Texas, and fell back, a heavy demonstration being made at or near Pontchatoula.

The enemy is advancing from the coast below, ten thousand strong.

The Confederate Finances.

A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, covering statements from the Register of the Treasury, in response to a resolution of the Senate, was laid before that body on Monday. According to Mr. Tyler's statement, the Confederate debt is about as follows:

Funded debt,	$297,871,650
Call certificates,	89,276,770
Interest bearing Treasury notes,	102,465,450
Non interest do	720,898,095
Total,	$1,210,441,965

Less the amount of Treasury notes on hand for cancellation, etc., which will appear from the following details, etc., furnished by Mr. Tyler:

Funded Debt—1st. January, '64.

Under Act of	February 28th, '61,	8s,	$15,000,000
do	May 16th, '61,	8s,	8,774,900
do	August 19th, '61,	8s,	100,000,000
do	April 12th, '62,	8s,	3,613,300
do	February 20th, '63,	8s,	95,785,000
do	do	7s,	63,615,750
do	March 23, '63,	6s,	2,851,700
do	April 30th, '63,	cotton int. coupons,	8,232,000
			$297,871,650

Note.—The call certificates issued under the act of December 24th, '61, and March 23d, '63 respectively, it is deemed proper, on account of their peculiar character, to exclude them from a statement showing the funded debt. It is not possible, from the material available to this office, to ascertain what amount of them, if any, has assumed the character of permanent bonds, or been so converted.

Call Certificates.

Call cert. outstanding 1st. Jan. '64, 6's,	$40,994,270
do do do 5's,	48,282,500
	$89,276,770

Interest Bearing Treasury Notes.

Outstanding 1st. Jan. '64—3:65 notes,	$537,050
do 7:30 notes,	101,928,400
	$102,465,450

Note.—With regard to the first item above, it is proper to state it does not, in fact, represent the amount actually outstanding. It is highly probable that nearly the whole of it has been redeemed with money directly, or converted into bonds. The lack of the necessary material prevents this office, therefore, from making a greater reduction on this account than that stated. The office is in possession of no data by which it might ascertain whether any, under the second head above, was redeemed previous to the 1st instant or not, and hence the total amount issued to that date is given.

New Interest Bearing Treasury Notes

Act of May 16th, 1861, payable two years after date,	$8,320,876 00
Act of August 19th, 1861, general currency,	189,919,551 00
Act of October 13th, 1862, all denominations,	131,028,366 50
Act of March 23rd, 1863, all denominations,	391,829,703 50
	$720,898,095 00

Note—The above statement is not based upon what is actually outstanding, but only upon that which this office may lawfully take cognizance of, viz: the notes cancelled and redeemed in pursuance of the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury. The division in this department having charge of the notes returned for cancellation had it is understood, something upwards of $39,000,000 of all issues, uncounted on the 1st of January. It is, doubtless, the fact that there are several millions more still in the hands of depositaries unreported. In the matter of notes of denominations below $5, those issued under act April 17th, 1862, have been excluded from the above to form the basis of another statement. For reasons which will appear in that statement, those issued, under acts of October 13th, 1862, and March 23d, 1863, are included.

Treasury Notes under the Denomination of $5.

Under an act of April 17, 1862, 1s. and 2s.,	$4,660,277 50

Note—As these were the only currency notes issued under this act, the returns covering those cancelled for redemption have been made with currency. Such is not the case with the small issues under the acts respectively of October 13th, 1862, and March 23d, 1863, where notes of all denominations have been issued. They have all been classed under the general heads of October 13th and March 23d; but, as far as can be ascertained, it may be safely concluded that the sum redeemed under both acts would not reach $500,000. It is deemed proper, therefore, to give the issues entire to January 1st, under these acts. They are as follows:

Act of October 13th, 1862, denomination of 1s. and 2s.	2,344,800
Act of March 23d, 1863, denomination of 1s. and 50 cts.	3,419,000
	$5,763,800

FROM MISSISSIPPI.—A letter from Enterprise, Miss., states that Gen. Polk lately addressed the troops and made an earnest appeal to all citizens to forget self, and repair to the field and assist in the defence of their country. The troops are comfortably quartered, have good rations, and are very well clothed.

The negroes and whites about Natchez seem to have a perfect horror for the Confederate cavalry lurking about the neighborhood. A letter from beyond our lines informs us that when our cavalry made a dash on Merrill's place recently, the negroes and white troops in Natchez became so alarmed, that they rushed on board a transport at the wharf, and came very near sinking the boat before guards could be got to keep them off.

VICE-PRESIDENT STEPHENS.—Our readers will be gratified to learn that a despatch received in Richmond states that the health of Vice-President Stephens is improving. He was recently taken seriously ill at Augusta, while on his way to Richmond.

Fire in Warsaw.

WARSAW, DUPLIN Co., N. C.,
January 26th, 1864.

Editors Wilmington Journal:

On Sunday evening, the 24th instant, about half past two o'clock, Mr. Aaron's stables took fire, the wind blowing fresh westerly. The Hotel itself, kept by Johnathan Ketcham, soon took fire. The fire next caught John B. Southerland's house across the street, his kitchen, office, stables, meat house and corn house. About the same time Colonel Hobson's store across on the north side of the plank road took fire, with a small lot of corn belonging to J. Ketcham, and perhaps some clothing belonging to Col. Zachary, together with the warehouse adjoining. The next was Col. Hobson's dwelling on the same lot, occupied by Lieut. E. S. Mattocks. About the same time the smoke house and kitchen belonging to Mr. Wm. Ketcham, occupied by his family and Mr. C. Coles', took fire and burnt up. The loss was heavy. Mr. Aaron's loss is said to be fifty thousand dollars, he had seventy-five barrels corn burnt. J. Ketcham's loss in same building was considerable in the way of furniture, tobacco and items he had in his shop for sale. The government had powder and ball in same building; I do not know how much. J. B. Southerland lost some furniture in his house. His loss is perhaps four or five thousand dollars; Col. Hobson's about the same. Wm. Ketcham's loss is six or seven hundred dollars, besides all the occupants' loss in furniture and clothes, which I could not estimate, several losing nearly all the clothes they had. Warsaw looks desolate. It is not known how the fire originated, but supposed to be accidental. H.

Foreign Trade—Blockade.

The report of the Secretary of War proposes a distinct Bureau for the management of the foreign trade. The following extract throws considerable light on the subject:

It will have been noted that in nearly all the branches of supply we are not yet exempt from the dependence, to a greater or less extent, on foreign importations.—These can only be obtained by the command of sterling funds or exchanges on foreign countries, and be introduced by evasion of the existing blockade. Without credit in foreign countries so established as to enable the government to borrow without great sacrifice, if at all, and with the difference of exchange appreciating daily to a ruinous rate, it became early apparent to me that recourse must be had to our great staple products, which in the markets of the world were readily exchangeable for coin. They had only to be placed abroad, and the same means which exported them would serve for the necessary importations. The business of evading the blockade had previously been in private hands alone, and while precarious, had been, under skillful charge, a source of enormous profits. So excessive had become the rates of freight and exchange, that on calculation it was found that the mere charge, independent of the cost of the cargo, for the freightage of a steamer of three hundred tons from the West India Islands to one of our ports, were to the Government upwards of two millions of dollars in its currency.

Under these circumstances, the Department did not hesitate to inaugurate the policy of evading the blockade with steamers purchased and run by its officers.—The limited means at the command of the Department abroad, which could be spared from the necessity of procuring their own supplies, were employed in purchasing several steamers. These, under competent officers, were at once engaged in exporting cotton and importing supplies. The number which the means of the Department could command were far too few to meet its requirements, and contracts were made with capitalists to provide and engage in the trade, other steamers, in which the Department took an interest, to be paid for in cotton, either to be delivered here or to be exported in them. In this way, while more vessels were induced to venture in the business of evading the blockade, a controlling influence was secured over the importations made in them for private account. This constituted an important consideration for the public good, as under the temptations merely of private interests, articles of mere luxury or noxious use, as liquors, from the superior profits they afforded, rather than goods of real utility to the people, were introduced by the steamers of private traders. The steamers owned by the Department, four in number, were for a long time run between Wilmington and the Islands with signal success, and almost the regularity of packets.

The profits by the outward and the savings by the inward trips to the Department were very great, as at each trip, according to the current rates, the value of the vessel was fully reimbursed. It is a moderate calculation to estimate the gain thus effected for the Department as upwards of twenty millions of dollars in currency. Still the quantity of cotton which could be carried out by the steamers, owned or held in part by the Department, by no means supplied the sterling which was required abroad for the wants of the Government, and the experiments made had only served to demonstrate what resources for establishing credit and commanding funds abroad could be afforded by larger exportations of our staple products—cotton and tobacco. About the same time, too, the closing of the port of Charleston, by the successful operations of the enemy on Morris Island, caused apprehensions that the business of evading the blockade would soon become more difficult and precarious. This made it more important to place abroad, as rapidly as possible, a stock of cotton, which would afford means of commanding large supplies, while they could be introduced. The Department, therefore, in conjunction with the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, who fully appreciated this mode of supplying the demands of his Department for sterling proposed and succeeding in effecting arrangements with the companies and merchants engaged in evading the blockade on private account, by which, on fair terms of freight, payable partly in cotton here and partly in drafts on the cotton taken out by them, they undertook on every voyage to take out, some a third, and some one-half of their cargoes of cotton for the Government, and likewise placed at the command of the Government a fair proportion of their capacities for freight on the return trip, for the importation of its supplies.

The Department was aided in effecting this arrangement, not only by the patriotic feelings of the private owners, but also by facilities it was enabled to afford them in commanding cargoes of cotton without unnecessary delays, through the preference in transportation given by the railroads to cotton ordered by the Government. Hence, in view of the importance of continuing these arrangements with private merchants, it has become more than ever essential that the priority of transportation on the railroads should be maintained to the Government, for under present laws, by that preference alone can these arrangements for the exportation of cotton be continued.

These arrangements were made in good time, for, as anticipated, the blockade of Wilmington, the port of the Confederacy best adapted for evading the blockade, has been of late more stringent. All the blockading ships of the enemy have been transferred from Charleston, and within the last two months a considerable number of steamers, among them those belonging to the Department, have been captured, or destroyed, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. While the risk is now certainly increased, still, with the additional steamers which the contractors with the government or the temptations of private gain has brought into the trade, it is believed the blockade may be evaded so far as to add greatly to our resources abroad from the exportation of our staple, and to bring in the supplies needed by the government. Measures, meantime, are being taken to increase the facilities of entrance into the port, by the use of moveable batteries of Whitworth's guns of long range, along the coast, and to endanger the safety of the blockading vessels.

So long as our staples can be exported, and supplies introduced with reasonable exemption from capture, there cannot be a question of policy of pursuing the venture, and, when all the advantage to our credit abroad, and to our means of resistance within the Confederacy, are estimated, it may be well questioned whether the whole trade should not be subjected by law to equitable regulation, so as to secure to the Government a fair proportion of the profits resulting from all shipments. As the trade could not be carried on at all except to fortified cities, and through the special protection afforded by the armament of the Government, the profits derived by the Government would be only a reasonable return. The regulation of the trade, both to secure a participation in the profits to the Government and to require the introduction mainly of articles of use or necessity, instead of luxuries and noxious liquors it is believed, is demanded by the general sentiment of the country, and would be readily acquiesced in by the sense of justice and patriotic feelings of the merchants engaged in the trade.

Abolition England—The Lower Strata of her Society.

There are reports of Commissioners who have examined the cotton factories and the coal mines of England, giving frightful accounts of the degradation and wretchedness, physical as well as moral, of the beings engaged in working them—men, women and children alike. From a "Report of the Commissioners on the Employment of Children—Statements of Employers, &c," we have the following in reference to sewing girls, from which an idea can be had of the condition of the honest and laboring poor in that country:

Miss H. Baker stated as follows: In those houses in which the hours of work are regulated, the common hours are from eight a. m. till eleven p. m., but that even in these if any particular order is to be executed, they go on often till two or three in the morning—and if requisite, all night; while in establishments which are not so well regulated, they usually go on till one or two o'clock in the morning, and often all night. In one establishment, where witness (now an employer) formerly worked, during three months successively she had never more than four hours rest, regularly going to bed between twelve and one, and getting up at four in the morning. On one occasion of general mourning, witness worked without going to bed from four o'clock on Thursday morning till half past ten on Sunday morning. During this time witness did not sleep at all; of this she is certain. In order to keep awake she stood nearly the whole of Friday, Saturday and Saturday night, only sitting down for half an hour to rest.

Madam Victoire, Baker street, an employer, says: In the season, the work is, in most of the principal houses, carried on from between 8 and 9 a. m. till 11 and 12 at night, for two and three months together—often later.

Mrs. Thomas, an employer: If necessity required it, they worked on Sundays.

Miss ——, manager: Every season, in at least half the houses of business, it happens that the young persons occasionally work twenty hours out of the twenty-four, twice or thrice a week. It is not uncommon to work all night.

Different employers testified as follows:

For a month or more, consecutively, has worked (as apprentice) from 6 a. m., till 2 and 3 in the morning, occasionally all night. "Year after year she has worked 17 and 18 hours, for three or four months consecutively; worked one season on sixteen Saturday nights till 6 on Sunday morning." "Has seen young persons faint immediately after the work was over, the stimulus or excitement which had sustained them having ceased." "Has known several young persons so much exhausted, that they were obliged to lie down either in the work room or in their bed room for an hour, before they could undress; they also rise in the morning tired and exhausted. They often sit at work when they are so ill as to be scarcely able to stick to their needle. Has known instances where, from illness, the parties were unfitted for exertion, in which they have been compelled by the principal to continue their work. If a constant accession of fresh hands from the country were not provided, the business could not be carried on, so many being rendered incapable by it. Disorganization of the eyes, and consequently total loss of vision, takes place in many of these young girls, as the result of their excessive labor.

These are a few only of the depositions made about the condition of the dress-makers' apprentices. But for the space, they could be multiplied *ad libitum*. Well may the distinguished English Divine, Robert Montgomery, exclaim, "The bodies and souls of thousands and tens of thousands of our fellow creatures, in the midst of our so-called enlightened age and christianized empire, are enduring a slavery, suffering and incarceration, exceeding anything which ancient helots and modern negroes ever endured."

Charleston Mercury.

TABLEAUX IN NASHVILLE.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial gives the following account of a recent exhibition in Nashville:

About as ludicrous an affair as has come under my observation on this trip, occurred at Nashville a few nights ago. A young man from Ohio came down to that city to work under the auspices of the Christian Commission. Among other enterprises he started was a contraband school. For a few nights his school was largely attended, and he determined to add an additional attractive feature in the shape of a tableaux at the conclusion of his school. All "niggerdom" was on hand in the old church to see the "tabular show," as they called it. At length the magnificent spectacle was presented. It was the tableaux of the parable of the Ten Virgins. Ten of the sleekest "Dinahs" the house had in it, dressed in the most fantastic attire, marched in "single file" upon the platform, and came to a "front." Each held a tallow candle, five of which were burning and five blown out. As they stood there grinning and grinned at, while the lecturer radiated upon the important lesson taught, who could have failed to be impressed? The school "broke up" in a few days, and the Christian Commission being unable to appreciate the young man's services, he took a "contraband" recruiting commission, and was doing service in that capacity at last accounts.

LONGSTREET ADVANCING.—The *Bristol Gazette* of the 21st states that on Friday last the enemy designed an attack on General Longstreet in his quarters at Morristown, but he ever having a watchful eye, discovered their design and marched out to meet them. He skirmished with them several hours Friday and then fell back several miles. On Saturday he again skirmished with them and drove them back a short distance. It was thought by all that a general engagement would take place on Sunday—General Ransom's forces having been ordered up from Rogersville on Saturday—but the enemy "smelt a rat," and commenced retreating. Longstreet pursued them and skirmished with them until they retreated to Strawberry Plains, where they are now in their fortifications. It is said that our loss during the three days skirmishing was very small, but that the enemy suffered considerably.

The small pox is raging terribly at Knoxville among the Yankees and negroes, there being six hundred cases in the city. The main body of the enemy are now at the Plains and the prolific country on the French Broad. There are said to be now only six hundred of the enemy garrisoning Knoxville. A negro barber from Cincinnati is recruiting negro regiments there.

EFFECT OF THE PRIZE FIGHT IN NEW YORK.—Few of the great battles have caused greater excitement in New York than the prize fight in England between the two bruisers, Heenan and King. The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, writing from that city, says:

"The great majority of the bets had been made on the side of the Benecia Boy, in the full confidence that he would be the best man. The disappointment seems to be universal almost. John Morrissey is said to have lost $20,000, and other sporting characters of less note, in like proportion. A well known Judge, whose name begins with a B, is also said to have lost some thousands. At Mat. Gooderson's in Chatham-street—a famous resort for pugilists—an immense crowd of roughs assembled to hear the news read. At first many of them refused to believe it at all. They said it was a hoax, concocted for the purpose of scaring the timid into a premature settlement of their bets, &c., but when later dispatches by the Asia came along with the several "rounds," a more chop-fallen set of mortals you cannot conceive. The meeting adjourned, some cursing their bad fortune, others lamenting Heenan's lack of endurance, and all bewailing the victory gained over the American 'Boy' by a John Bull."

WOOD SCARCE.—Wood must be very scarce in Atlanta. The *Appeal* overhead the following female soliloquy a few days ago:

"Well, I expect to get married one of these days, and indeed, mean to; but never while it will take all a man has or even can make to buy me a load of wood." Sensible woman, that.

RAISE VEGETABLES.—We commend the advice of the Columbus (Ga.) *Times* to our own people. That paper says:

We again urge upon our planting friends the policy and duty of preparing for a bountiful crop of vegetables for their negroes. There is not, by a large amount, meat enough in the Confederacy to allow full rations to the army and people, negroes included. The army must be fed, we all know, and the smoke houses of planters must furnish the subsistence. The meat ration of the negro must be reduced to at least two pounds per week. With a plenty of vegetables, this is sufficient, or will do very well. Without that addition, the negroes will suffer. Let every planter, then put in at least a half acre in collards to every ten hands. It will manure the ground highly, that half acre will be worth to him a thousand dollars or more. Now is the time to plant them. Don't mind cold weather. It won't hurt them. In three months from to-day we will receive the thanks of every man who adopt this advice.

"RECEPTIONS" IN WASHINGTON.—The Washington Chronicle, the semi-official organ, has the following at the head of its editorial colum:

We are authorized to announce that Mrs. Lincoln will receive her friends every Saturday during the winter, beginning next Saturday, the 9th of January, between the hours of 1 and 3 p. m. No cards of invitation will be issued.

A MODEL COMPANY.—How many corporations will seek and endeavor to get letters like that given below? Such an autograph from Gen Johnston would be a valuable addition to any dividend fund:

Dalton, January 18th, 1864.—John J. Gresham, Esq., President Macon Manufacturing Company: Dear Sir—I learn from the reports of the Chief Commissary that twice in the past thirty days, he has been furnished by your company with 25,000 pounds of bacon for the army at $1 per pound, the price established by the commissioners being $2 20.

In these times of speculation it is so gratifying to me to witness such a course, that I cannot refrain from expressing to you my appreciation of the patriotism exhibited by yourself and the gentlemen comprising the company you control, I can assure you, too of the high sense of your liberality entertained by this army.

Most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

MARRIED.

In Brunswick county, on the 17th inst., by Franklin Galloway, Esq., Mr. H. H. WILLIAMS, to Miss MARY C. PETERSON, all of Brunswick county, N. C.